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WEEKLY PEOPLE

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IN A NUTSHELL

THE GIST OF OCCURRENCES PICKED OUT.

For Once an International Money Marriage Favorable to Bride—Thomas F. Ryan Talking Out of School—"No Politics in the Union" Gets Its Knocks—Why Attorney-General Bonaparte O.-K.-ed the Employers' Liability Law.

For once an international money marriage has turned out in the bride's favor. Theodora Shonts, the American heiress who two months ago married the bankrupt and dissolute Duke of Chaulnes, is now left, by the mysterious death of her husband, in undisturbed possession of her millions, and with his ducal title to boot.

A triple alliance between the United States, England and Germany to preserve the world's peace, is the proposition of Prof. J. W. Burgess of Columbia University. A capital suggestion! The sender of Federal troops into Goldfield to help the mine owners pay their employes in illegal paper, together with the perpetrator of Peterloo, and the two joined by the War Lord whose troops saber peaceful demonstrators for universal suffrage, would make a mighty alliance to keep the workers still longer in bondage.

Thomas F. Ryan, the Traction magnate who has just emerged from the hands of the Grand Jury, has begun talking out of school. Says Mr. Ryan: "I have always found political parties in a receptive mood. We were always informed that an election was coming on."

Mr. Ryan does not say whether "we" were always found "responsive." It would be interesting to have some more light on the subject, and also to learn the amount, or extent of the responsiveness.

The Federal Employers' Liability Bill, passed by Congress, is reported to have also passed muster with Attorney General Bonaparte. If there was any danger of a Demo-Rep Congress voting for a bill that will do any real good to the workingmen exposed in the capitalist slave pens named factories and mills, the fear of any such danger is now removed. Attorney General Bonaparte having smiled approvingly, the bill is safe—absolutely safe to the employing class.

Princeton University is now openly denounced by a graduate for what it has long been known to be, "a place for the idle sons of the wealthy," "where they first make known their social position" and then "take charge in their own way." At the same time Hugh M. Watson, a medical student, is killed on the Chicago elevated road, where he was striving to work his way through college. Did some fossilized old gentleman just declare "America is a land of equal opportunities"?

Commissioner Bingham made a wholly superfluous statement before the Workingmen's Club when he stated he was no reformer. The man who will demand $25,000 for his force to cope with the unemployed and has his force trample down these same unemployed when they meet peaceably—such a man may be this, that or the other, but surely not a reformer.

He who would only get angry at the sublime depths of the hypocrisy of the employers who are deluging Congress with petitions against labor legislation on the ground that that is "class legislation", must be a man wholly bereft of humor. It is the humorous side of the "Tragedy of Man" that intriguers are the ones to strut as denouncers of "intrigue"; that would-be disrupters of organizations are the ones to grow red in the face against "disrupters"; that petty seekers after petty pelf are the ones to inveigh against "self-seeking"; that police spies are the very ones to be loudest "agin' the Government"; etc., etc.; and, consequently, that strivers after and beneficiaries of class legislation should be the first to protest against "class legislation". It is also the encouraging side of affairs. When criminals set up a howl against "crime" it is a symptom they feel the jig is up. Up is the jig of the self-seeking capitalist disrupters and beneficiaries of class legislation, along with their frayed-out camp followers.

When Taft and Bryan both tripped up in this city over the Unemployed Question, both gentlemen forgot a neat little illustration which was working itself out under their very eyes, of how the Government, while run by the exploiting class, would take care of the workless worker. In the New York General Post Office there were, and are still, three stamp-vending slot machines at work, enabling the Government to do what?—to dispense with necessary clerks, and thus still further add to the army of the Unemployed.

Despite much incoherent talk indulged in by Gompers and his fellows at the labor-protest meetings held on the 19th throughout the country, much good will come out of them. Capitalist development has forced the A. F. of L. to recognize the political aspect of the Labor Movement. The Socialist Labor Party principle is being triumphantly vindicated: "No politics in the Union!" is being banged in the house of its own fathers. That's progress. The next step will be the recognition of the fact that the ballot alone is like shooting with blank cartridges, and that Labor must be equipped with the requisite organization of POWER wherewith to enforce its ASPIRATIONS as proclaimed by the ballot. The second step is bound to reveal the impotence of craft-Unionism. All development converges towards the I. W. W. position, taken in three successive national conventions, and held aloft by the S. L. P.

Gompers would have workingmen support only those candidates of capitalism who are "favorable" to Labor. There is no platform of capitalist politics that does not spell Lower Wages, Longer Hours, Panics, and the Rifle Diet if you kick. "Friends of Labor" elected on such a platform will, and must, just as readily make and interpret laws, and enforce them, too, against Labor, as the most outspoken enemy of Labor. Gompers proves once more the Socialist Labor Party contention that his A. F. of L. is an appendage of Capitalism, and must be treated accordingly. Economic and political organization by the class conscious workers is the rising note that heralds the political doom of all "friends" of Labor. The proletariat needs no such "friends." To be free it must free itself.

Elsewhere in this issue The People publishes a remarkable and decidedly seasonable article entitled "Union Scabs," by Oscar Ameringer. The article is reprinted from a handbill that is being widely circulated. It is unquestionably one of the "Signs of the Times," in these times of many signs. There is nothing green about the article except the light green color of the handbill paper in which it is being circulated.

Some one with two 50-cent pieces to spare should invest in two copies of Tolstoi's "Kreuzer Sonata", and send one copy to Mr. Frank Gould, another copy to Mrs. Frank Gould. It is reported that these two "Pillars of the Capitalist Family" are to be, or, are already, reconciled. Tolstoi photographed the "reconciliation" about fifteen years ago.

The Grand Jury failed to find a true bill against the millionaire Ryan. The Grand Jury did not this time say that if it had found a bill against Ryan it would have been compelled to indict the directors of the leading financial institutions along with him. Did the Grand Jury have this reason in mind, silently in mind?

Another Brooklyn Rapid Transit disaster records fifteen deaths. A lower payroll reduces expenses; reduced expenses increase profits. Thus profits rise in even step with accidents. There is another respect in which profits and accidents go hand in hand. The victims of accidents are spirited away—so are the profits.

"Formed for the purpose of selling stock and not for building a road," is one of the grounds for which the Postmaster General has barred the "St. Paul, Minneapolis and Seattle Electric R. R. Co." from the mails. Thomas F. Ryan, who ought to know, has declared under oath that no R. R. company in the country has less than 95% water in its stock. The Postmaster General ought to roll up his sleeves now and get right to work.

As long as government remains not an institution for upbuilding but for oppressing the people, that government's safety depends not on the best, but on the worst of its citizens. A further proof of this was given on the 22nd inst., when the crack Essex Troop, of Newark, N. J., marched in a body from an armory charity ball because they were not allowed to drink whiskey there!

The City and Suburban Homes Co., a builder of colossal blocks minutely subdivided into 3x4 closets for workingmen's habitations, and whose tenants have notoriously to pinch their stomachs to pay the rent, announces itself as "The meeting ground of Business and Philanthropy." Is this a grim joke, or is it but another illustration of the fact that capitalist philanthropy all redounds to the benefit of the "philanthropist"?

"Stung" must have been the exclamation of Patrick Flynn, who pawned his false teeth to get something to eat and then couldn't eat because he had no teeth. "Stung" is the exclamation of the workingmen who, having "high" wages, and seeking to dodge high prices, vote on election day for cheap prices, only to find that wages come tumbling after.

WHAT BEING A SOCIALIST MEANS.

Last week we received 115 subscriptions to the Weekly People, which means that our friends are letting the propaganda fall behind. Now, we doubt if among our readers there is one earnest, one militant Socialist who will say that he cannot get at least one new reader. To all such we would say, consider this as a personal invitation to you to get that new reader on the list. No extraordinary qualification is required in order to go and ask that friend you have in mind to subscribe, and you do not put yourself under any obligation to him, as we are sure he will tell you later on. And, after all, it is just this work that we are organized for, and for which we maintain our press. Don't wait for anyone else, just you get to work and start the ball a rolling. If you are a Socialist, that means more than merely accepting the principles of Socialism. It means that you are a propagandist of those principles also. Join the Active Brigade and get to work.

Every active Socialist should be a reader of the Daily People, and thus keep up to the minute in the development of events. The active propagandist must keep posted. Read the Daily People. It costs but one dollar for three months. Send in your subscription.

Tariff Revision is talked of now and again. At the present time Mr. Herman Ridder and his pals are much concerned over the duty on wood pulp. He and his associates want that duty lowered. Does Mr. Ridder rush to Speaker Cannon on this matter because Ridder's employés are to receive the difference resulting in a lower price for paper? Is the reduction sought in the interests of Labor, or in the interests of the Ridders? There is the question in a nutshell.

DANSONS LA CARMAGNOLE!

Mrs. A. G. Vanderbilt sues her husband for a divorce, "naming" a "romantic actress."

Howard Gould and his wife have dragged each other before the bar under a variety of charges—she, that he treats her cruelly and Castle Gould, their home, is a hell; he, that she drinks a quart of brandy a day, besides cocktails and champagne.

Katherine Elkins sheds off "the creed of her fathers" and becomes Catholic in exchange for a royal duchessdom.

Theodora Shonts is rushed into the arms of the Duke of Chaulnes, since deceased, whom his Paris and London tailors were heartlessly pursuing with demands that he settle for his bills—almost as old and seasoned as the bridal wine poured on Theodora's hymeneal altar.

Anna Gould casts off the Count of Castellane and hitches on with Prince Helie Talleyrand-Perigord, and off they go to Europe.

Consuelo Vanderbilt divorces the noble Duke of Marlborough, her husband, and "visits the poor" in silks and satins, in $25,000 automobiles, and after "dainty lunches" at the lawyers' club.

Bank presidents, directors, army officers, college professors — all patriotic Socialist-killers — commit suicide or die in mysterious ways, "ruined through speculation."

"Predatory wealth" is denounced by the President, and returns the compliment by sticking out its tongue and making faces at him.

Anti-Anarchist capitalist papers denounce "Anarchist incitation to murder," and prove their anti-Lynch Law instincts by advocating Lynch Law against all those who disagree with their tenet that idleness is the source of wealth.

The right of peaceful assemblage is trampled under the hoofs of mounted Police, whose mail is forthwith loaded with "letters applauding their valorous conduct" — says Police Commissioner Bingham.

The same Police Commissioner proclaims the fact that there are in this metropolitan city of New York organizations that will let out men to commit any crime for a small pay, and that these organizations are strongly entrenched behind political "inflooence."

The Grand Jury declines to indict insurance magnates on the ground that, if it indicted them, it would have to indict all the officials of the leading financial institutions, and Senator La Follette furnishes corroboration to the opinion of the Grand Jury with facts and figures that warrant him to conclude that the conduct of these financiers is "always speculative, and often unlawful in character."

Miss Gilhooley-Lawrie, the daughter of the millionaire New Jersey Judge Patrick Gilhooley vanishes, obedient to one "impulse"; marries; comes, subject to another "impulse," and seeks a divorce and re-marriage, preparatorily to some later 'impulses," all of which are floated with wealth wrung from Labor.

The Philadelphia Police force, so patriotically on the alert against Anarchists as to disperse a meeting of lamblike Zionites on the ground of the suspicious circumstance that "Zionite" rhymes with "Dynamite"—that Police force is found so honeycombed with crime that one half of them are declared to be thieves.

Frank Gould and his wife are in a divorce court. Says she: "He's no good!" Says he: "She's no better!"—and the millions produced by the Gould wage slaves are quarelled over like carrion by sharks.

Hart McKee is suing for a divorce from his wife whom he accuses of "riotous living," while she accuses him of gambling away a fortune at Monte Carlo. The couple belong to the elite circle of San Francisco millionaires.

When the Old Régime took a header to the dogs in France of the closing years of the eighteenth century, the masses of the people sang and danced to the tune of "Dansons la Carmagnole!"—That song and dance was performed on the grave of the feudal Old Régime. In these opening years of the twentieth century, it is the capitalist Old Régime that is dancing a Carmagnole fandango—upon the deck of its own sinking ship.

UNION FOR ARMORY

CARPENTERS' ORGANIZATION VOTES AN APPROPRIATION.

To Help City Purchase Site for Military Headquarters—El Paso Herald Commends the Union's "Civic Pride"—Beat the Scab for Heroism.

El Paso, Tex., April 18.—The little town of Roswell some time ago decided that it would be desirable to have an armory located in its midst. The question was much discussed and suitable neighborhoods were searched for a desirable location. Then it was found that there was not enough money available to assure the consummation of the project. As a result, there was much lament by the leading citizens, and a gloom was cast over the whole situation. It seemed as though the town was to be cheated out of possessing a laudable institution harboring "rifle diet" distributors. But their disappointment quickly changed to delight. The carpenters' union of that city considered the predicament and decided to lend a hand to further the project. A substantial contribution of money was therefore made.

The members of this union are now seen walking about the city with their chests swelled with pride. They have heard it somewhere said that "The Scab Is a Hero;" but they consider themselves miles ahead of the scab in "heroism."

"The "El Paso Herald" in an editorial comment says:

"The Roswell Carpenters' Union is to be commended for its civic pride in donating money toward the purchase of a site for the armory for the militia in that city."

Other favorable comments are also heard falling from the lips of some of the most bitter opponents of Labor. It is an instance of one of the very few times any good about unions is ever said. When these carpenters have a strike on they'll probably find out whom the thing is "good" for.

"PUSH" AND "THRIFT."

Aftermath of Chelsea Fire Brings to Light Some Facts in Business "Enterprise."

Boston, Mass., April 24.—Discovery that fraud had been practised on the Relief Committee in Chelsea led the police yesterday to begin an investigation to weed out imposters among the fire refugees.

Sixteen mattresses were found in a house in Charlestown, which the police alleged were secured by persons who were not sufferers from the conflagration.

Chief of Police Gaspar G. Shannon, Chairman William E. McClintock of the Relief Committee and Lieut. Belcher of the Commissary Department held a conference and it was decided that the most stringent methods should be taken to discover frauds in the lines of refugees.

Sergt. William H. Gaillac traced goods to a Charlestown house and is now searching for more goods which it is thought have been secured under false representations.

Charles H. Reed, of 403 Main street, Charlestown, was arraigned in the Chelsea court to-day, charged with attempted larceny. He is alleged to have represented himself as one of the fire sufferers and to have sought to secure $50 from the Relief Committee.

TEXTILE WORKERS SPLIT.

Fall River Weavers' Union Left United Textile Workers.

Fall River, Mass., April 22.—The textile workers' ranks are divided here in this city. The local Weavers' Union, rated with 3,000 members, withdrew from the United Textile Workers, a larger central organization taking in the various branches of the trade.

The immediate cause of the withdrawal was the demanding of a higher per capita tax for the U. T. W. Secretary Whitehead of the Weavers' Union claimed that in the matter of the Lowell strike assessment a number of unions had failed to pay up their taxes. These same unions were thus not in good standing, but when the matter of raising the per capita tax came up, they were permitted to vote on the question, and some of them voted in favor of an increase. The national secretary, Hibbert, of the U. T. W. had been asked if all those unions were in good standing and had replied he thought so. It had been found out that some which voted were not in good standing. Whitehead stated that a number of the unions which voted in favor of increasing the tax had paid much less than those who voted against the raise.

The Weavers' Union intends to form a national organization of weavers. It favors the craft idea of organization, and will not affiliate with other branches, such as the spinners and warpers.

I. W. W. ATTACKED.

Nevada Supreme Court Hands Down Wrongful Decision against It.

Carson, Nev., April 25.—The Supreme Court of Nevada handed down a decision yesterday, which renders boycotts in all forms illegal, and also makes it possible for parties injured to recover damages against any individual or corporation instituting a boycott.

The case in question was that of L. C. Bronson of Goldfield, against the Industrial Workers of the World. The Industrial Workers and the Goldfield Miners' Union declared a boycott against Bronson, who conducted a newspaper.

The decision of the lower court that the union, being an unincorporated body, could not be sued, is reversed.

Bronson has attached the funds of the union.

RANK INJUSTICE.

The Associated Carpenters of Philadelphia Wrangle over "Timely" Topics.

Philadelphia, April 21.—There is an organization of workmen in this city known as the "Associated Carpenters of Philadelphia and Vicinity," which, instead of associating to further the interests of labor, only arouses bad feeling and serves to keep labor divided. This Association is dominated by a narrow and ignorant spirit and consequently cannot in the long run advance our conditions of making of living.

A case of rank injustice which has just happened in this association of carpenters is that of a young member who was fined $50 for insisting on a square deal to one who had desired to become a member of the order. This applicant some time ago had expressed his willingness to join and put up his initiation fee. It so happened that he had to do work which took him away from the city and therefore prevented him from attending the union's meeting, so that he could be admitted. These things were made known to the union. Meanwhile the initiation fee had been raised from $5 to $10.

Upon his return to the city the applicant wished to find out about his membership and it was then that a wrangle occurred. Some demanded that the applicant pay an extra $5 as admission fee, others did not think this should be asked. There was a long squabble over this "weighty" question, and then the young man stepped outside and told the man in waiting that he was not wanted unless another $5 were handed over. On hearing this the applicant became so disgusted that he didn't care to state his case to such mean-spirited men and he left the premises. Then this young man was fined $50 for telling the outsider the truth.

This is a nice brotherly feeling to prevail in a labor organization. A sum of $50 is no easy amount to raise under present conditions when two-thirds of the carpenters of Philadelphia are walking the streets in idleness.

These "Associated Carpenters" are just like the rest of the American Federation organizations. Instead of being organized to progress and educate the laboring men on questions of the day they are organized to prevent discussion of those questions. Their by-laws and constitution forbid discussing political questions, and who knows anything at all knows that political matters are but the reflex of economic questions, and that therefore political demands are only economic demands. Yet these would be wise and practical and "successful" fellows refuse to face the burning issues which affect the workingmen of all occupations alike. Hence it is that since labor refuses to go into politics for itself it must go into parades for begging from the politicians at City Hall. That is what such unionism leads to and can only offer—beg, when it has the right on election day to take. And such is the practicability and the wisdom of the ranters of "organize," "stick together," and "patch your pants up with labels," etc.

This ignorance and superstition must be broken through. The workingmen must simply make up their minds that they have got to post themselves on these economic questions which so much press upon them and affect their methods of making a living. The rot which has so long been circulated amongst them, and which has been circulated through the medium of the daily press and "labor journals" must be cleared up by a sound, solid, and substantial literature of the working class organization, the Socialist Labor Party. There is nothing more calculated to clear up the questions than reading the Weekly People which the Socialist Labor Party prints. It is up to each man interested to secure this paper and think over what it has to say.

STARVING MAN PAWNS TEETH.

Glenwood Springs, Colo., April 26.—Almost dead from hunger and unable to buy food, Patrick Flynn, a laborer, pawned his false teeth. He raised $1, but now that he has the money to purchase a meal or two, his teeth are gone, and he has nothing with which to chew his food. It is a case of out of the frying pan into the fire.

The teeth are in possession of Dr. T. J. Horna of Glenwood Springs, and he has offered to return them to Flynn, but the latter declares a bargain is a bargain, and that it would not be honorable in him to take the teeth back.

LABOR NOT SCARCE

REPORTS SENT OUT FROM SPOKANE ARE MISLEADING.

Land Agents of the Railroad Companies Engaged in Wordy War for Traffic and Booming Farm Lands—American Federation Officials Help Spread Reports — Labor Refuses to Join the A. F. of L.

Spokane, Wash., April 18.—The newspapers, publicity bureaus, and American Federation of Labor unions are busily engaged sending out fake reports as to the condition of labor in this city. All three agencies claim there is a scarcity of workingmen here. The land and railway agents of the northern railroad companies are in a wordy war with the land agents of the south-western railroads. Both sides claim that there is a great demand for labor in their respective localities, and there is no demand for men in the other's territory. John R. Cook, special representative of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway came to Spokane for the special purpose of "looking into the labor situation," and he finds the country "prosperous," and that every ablebodied man can get work in the "fields, lumber, mining and construction camps, as well as in the towns and cities."

The mission of Special Agent Cook is to get the "thousands of men in the Middle and Eastern States who have accumulated some money" to gladly "put it into farms" of the Northwest. Concerning conditions in the Southwest Mr. Cook says:

"Land agents of the southwestern railways are the originators of reports that are being told of hard times in this section. They are spreading these reports in connection with their efforts to induce people to go to the panhandle of Texas. Those who have gone to that district have not found it as desirable a place as the land agents have represented to them."

The labor leaders of the A. F. of L. are also busy booming conditions. N. P. Todd, business agent of Federal Union 12,222, made the following statement:

"Instead of having to look for situations for our men, my chief trouble at the present time is to secure men to fill the situations.

"Within the past few weeks a great amount of new work has been opened up, and all of the members of our union are now steadily employed. We are constantly on the lookout for new men, and the membership of our union is increasing rapidly."

The fact of the matter is that there are thousands of idle workmen here, but they are onto that fake organization, the A. F. of L. These men refuse to join the organization, and that is the secret of Mr. Todd's wanting men to come to Spokane. He needs a dues paying membership and hesitates at nothing to get the members.

CHANCELLOR DAY.

Ousts Dean of University for Expressing Opinion.

Syracuse, N. Y., April 26.—Chancellor James R. Day, of Syracuse University, acting for the Executive Committee, has notified Dean William Kent, of the Lyman C. Smith College of Applied Science that the committee desires his resignation, and that in the event of refusal he will be removed.

For some time there has been friction between the Chancellor and the Dean. The trouble was brought to a head when the Dean sent a letter to the Chancellor after the Collinwood horror, in which he declared some of the university buildings were unsafe. The Chancellor declined to answer the letter. Then the Dean notified the city authorities of the condition of the buildings. The next step was a notice from the Chancellor to the Dean that he must retire since he could not work in harmony with the administration of the university. The Dean replied that he would take the matter under consideration.

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THE ITALIAN CAMORRA BEFORE THE CHAMBER · OF DEPUTIES

SPEECH BY ENRICO FERRI, APRIL 1, 1908.

The session of April 1st deserves to be marked in the annals of the Italian Parliament with capital letters. Comrade Giacomo Ferri brought grave accusations against the Naples Police and the Government. In support of his motion which demands a parliamentary inquiry concerning the Camorra, the association of criminals, the comrade proved in a lengthy and brilliant speech that the Police and Government are the ones who protect the Camorra in Naples, and use the same for their own purposes. At elections the Government uses the Camorra, which in Naples represents the most powerful organization, for election purposes. For instance, in 1904 they "worked" in the district of Vicaria openly with stilletto and revolver, and not only were they not punished for a single crime committed on election day, but the numberless cases of blackmailing, robberies and burglary executed at time of election were allowed to remain "undiscovered." The Government simply needed the service of the Camorra and in acknowledgement of its gratitude immunity was guaranteed.

Between the police and Camorra such mutual service relationship exists for a long time. Comrade Ferri presented to the Chamber the real Chief of Police of Naples, the well known Camorrist nicknamed "Totonno." This Totonno terms the police officials his leeches, and pays, for instance, Captain Ippolito 50 lire per week, the sergeant Giannacki 30, and another one 100 lire monthly, etc.

The business easily yields it, because Totonno is in command of 300 Camorrists who are active as blackmailers, procurers, pickpockets and burglars. Whenever such a detachment of Camorrists makes its appearance the police have to quickly vacate the field. On one occasion, Ferri stated, a sergeant did not "dust" fast enough, and was therefore insulted by Totonno in a most vile manner.

If the police understand how to act "tactfully" this Camorrist can be very benevolent to them. Has, for instance, a police captain his eyes on a pretty girl of the people, and is not able to realize his desires, Totonno can fix it up for him. A counterfeiting outfit will be found in the poor parents' home, the unsuspecting people will be arrested, and a few days later be given their freedom, after the captain has reached his "goal" with the daughter! In an art and antique store everything was cleared out on a nice day. While the plundered one was reporting to the police, the plunder was being distributed at an inn near the railroad station in the presence of Sergeant Giannaki and two other policemen.

Since, however, it would not do for the police to never discover criminals, the Camorra understands how to organize crimes for the special purpose of uncovering them. For instance, the Camorists relieved a widow, Tortorro, of her jewels; the plunder was at once distributed among the thieves and police; only a diamond ring was saved for Captain Ippolito; a little plunder was laid by Totonno in the houses of non-participants, and there was confiscated by the police. The Camorra also furnished two false witnesses, and it was really a wonder that the judge noticed the trick and acquitted the innocent.

At another time Totonno had the church of San Georgio Genovesi ransacked. The police had to keep watch. Hardly had the plunder been carried away than a number of young people came along, and the police maltreated them with their fists. Of course, the assaulted ran away and the police, with burglar tools in hands pursued them, to make it appear that they were pursuing the thieves! The matter did not pass off smoothly, because in the distribution of the booty the sergeant got wild, since the Camorrists had not found a drawer which contained money!

When in June, 1906, the pair of marriage brokers, Caocolo, who themselves belonged to the Camorra, were, out of revenge, murdered by the Camorrists, the Carabinieri started a hunt on the criminal organization. Major Fabbroni and Sergeant Capezzuti with twelve subordinates in a short time arrested about sixty of the most desperate criminals, and thereby broke the backbone of Camorra. The murderer Ericone, the despoiler of children, the procurer-priest Vitozzi, the noble Totonno and many others go to jail. Naples breathes more freely. The number of crimes is at once reduced. Then the Carabinieri receives orders to stop its activity. There were, of course, no decorations awaiting them who had a hundred times risked their lives. Medals are only for those who shoot at defenceless workingmen, women and children.

And now began the rescue work of the courts. After many delays caused through direct influences of the Camorra, the preliminary inquiry into the case of Caocolo ends October 20th, 1907, and sixty Camorrists are indicted. But what does the district attorney do?

He moves a broadening of the preliminary investigation, which was granted by the court; and this within the course of 24 hours, although the documents of the preliminary investigation fill 24 volumes of 800 pages each! The court decided in favor of further investigation, without having had the least time to look into the documents! The documents were at once withdrawn from the examining magistrate, and the trial was postponed till a new judge came to Naples, who appeared reliable to the Camorrists and the Government.

In the meanwhile attempts were even made to steal the documents of the trial, especially the numerous I. O. U.'s of police officers, which were confiscated by the Carabinieri from the Camorrists. When the prefect Gasparini was transfered to Naples he deplored the antagonism existing between police and Carabinieri, and he invited the chief of police, Major Fabbroni, the colonel and lieutenant of Carabinieri to his house. He made a speech to bring about peace and requested Major Fabbroni, in a courteous manner, to shake hands with the chief of Police.

"But the Major," we cite Ferris' words, "remained standing without a quiver, pale and determined, and refused as an upright and brave man to shake hands with one who does not deserve his respect."

Giolitti interrupts: "That's impossible. The prefect himself has denied it to me."

Ferri: "He may have denied it to you, but the facts are true."

Giolitti: "Again, it is impossible."

Ferri (very loud); "I tell you it is true and I can prove it. (Applause.) And the prefect, who was highly indignant, let drop the words: 'I will make a clear breast,' whereupon the Colonel answered: 'If we go down we go down with flying colors.'"

The impression of Comrade Ferri's speech was immense, and Giolitti was hard pressed for an answer. At once he became a thorough historical materialist and declared the moral sanitation of Naples could only be brought about by elevating the economic condition of the people. Of course, he spoke against the inquiry proposed by the Socialist, and the obedient Chamber voted it down. But the accusing speech of Ferri, showing the police in partnership with criminals will not remain made in vain, unless the Government acknowledges itself officially as an accomplice of the criminal association.

A VISIT TO A PAPER MILL.

By M. R.

Not long ago I met a comrade on the street, and while walking along chatting, we came to his place of employment. He invited me to step in and see the new machinery the company had installed.

Over the door at the entrance of the factory hung a placard with the pleasant invitation, "Keep out, to avoid being put out." Upon entering the room, my eyes were caught by a broad sheet of beautiful pink paper rapidly rolling up on broad rolls. The comrade said to me: "That stream of paper brings ten cents a pound to the boss." Instantly the thought came to me, why should that machine be the private property of any one man? Is this just?

The machine; its enormous size; its wonderful construction of polished brass, steel, iron, wood, woolen, rubber and other parts, reminded me of a gigantic monster breathing grasping, devouring tons of raw material and spitting out the beautiful finished product with lightning-like speed. This machine, the private property of an individual, is not his product nor the product of any one man. It is the product of the best thoughts of countless generations of mechanics. It embodies the struggles, sacrifices, ambitions and successes of men who are dead a thousand years and more. The skill of the brass molder, the iron and steel worker, the miner, the woodworker, the woolen maker, the plumber, machinist, engineer, draughtsman, and a score of the highest skilled workmen, and of laborers in field, forest and mine—all is required to produce such a wonderful machine. Yet it grinds out wealth by the thousands of dollars for its owner, while the men and women who feed this monster with raw material, and take away the finished product, receive as their share just about enough to keep them outside the poorhouse.

After viewing the machine in operation, I was shown the raw material out of which is made this beautiful pink writing paper for the fine ladies of the land. I was taken to the rag room and the first thing that met my sight was a man's overalls, a woman's blue checkered apron, and an old faided portiere. My guide here observed: "It is well yonder heaps of rags cannot talk. They would reveal a new history of the world."

Holyoke, Mass.

MAY DAY

BY INCOG.

The modern May Day is the festival day of the Socialist or Labor Movement. It is a holiday that serves a twofold purpose; it combines business with pleasure. This day has been adopted by the International Socialist Movement to serve as a sign post to all who care to know that the banner of revolt has been raised against an iniquitous system. It is a day of laying down our labors and stepping outside the usual routine of life to beckon to those who have not yet enlisted in the army of working class emancipation. Among ourselves it is a cause for congratulation and merry making.

With respect to the business in hand, May Day is not a day for mere declamation; it is a day of arousing the working class intellect. And the time of the year is peculiarly fitting. Having been in a dormant state all the winter months, all nature bursts forth with fresh life and new vigor at this season. The trees bring forth their leaves, the fields take on their coats of green, the brooks begin to murmur their song, and the birds are heard chirping in the air. Another cycle has been begun.

So it is with the working class movement. It has gone through the winter months in a kind of overhauling and preparation. With the breaking of spring a new activity sets in. The rolled up banners are again unfurled to the breeze. Staunch hands hold them steadily in their places, while others go forth and rally the toilers under their standards. New activities are entered into with a freshness, and another cycle of agitation has its advent. The festival of May is the formal opening.

There is an important work to be done, and that is, to bring the hosts of toilers to understand the nature of the industrial strife, the reason why Labor has such a hard struggle in making a living. There is really no excuse or reason why the problem of earning a livelihood should be a problem at all if justice prevailed, for nature is bounteous enough with her gifts in this industrial age. To-day sufficient and abundance can be produced to feed, clothe, house and afford comfort to every person living and born into the world, and as a matter of fact, sufficent is produced to provide for everyone, but the social system is so arranged that the few gobble up piles of wealth, more than they can consume, while the many are suffering and struggling for a mite. This, we are told, is civilization.

The reason that there is such an uneven distribution of the benefits accruing from the labor of the masses is that the people are divided by the economic system into two hostile camps. There is an idle profit-taking class on the one side of the house; there is an industrious profit producing class, the working class, on the other side. That idle class scorns to soil its dainty white hands with honorable and useful toil; it looks with contempt upon those who labor, those who really make the nation; it considers it a disgrace to be classed as being compelled to work for a living; it has organized its own exclusive rich sets, the qualification of admission to which consists in belonging to an ancestry of idlers and parasites. But the self-respecting workingmen who celebrate May Day will in proper time force that contempt to be changed to a feeling of respect and deference. They will compel these "aristocrats" to go on bended knee.

This aristocracy of never-do-wells is only concerned in squandering the wealth produced by Labor. Therein lies the fact of Labor's being continually in need. The nation's industrial system is so managed that the workers do not work for the benefit of themselves; they work only when their labor is productive of wealth for the rich idlers. Man's usefulness to man is not the consideration under such an arrangement, but profits is the sole motive of employing labor. No profits, no work, is the order of the day. It matters not what becomes of workingmen when out of work. This condition of affairs cries out for a change; that change will come, but it will have to be made by the sorely afflicted toilers—no master class will ever change it for them.

Nor is the spectacle presented by the middle classes any different. They are faithful followers of their richer brethren, copying their manners, aping their ways, and practising the same plunder. They scorn to be classed with the "common herd," and as imperiously shirk work as the other four hundred. Theirs is a lofty disdain for labor and they refuse to mingle with the "lower" classes. They move in their own exclusive sets just the same as the other idlers. They are proud of being labor skinners.

When, however, Socialism drives its wedge into the midst of Labor's surroundings and threatens to drive out the thriving pack of bloodsuckers, this lordly crew undergoes a rapid and remarkable change of front. When their soft snap is in danger, and they learn that all is not well, they become extremely unctious, and extol the "dignity" of labor. The "low down" and the "common" people and the "rabble" are terms which for the time being are dropped; the multitude must be chloroformed into sleep, and the brotherhood ghost of capital and labor is on the lips of all the hypocritical crowd. But Socialism will not allow its adherents to be thrown off their guard by such cajolery and swindle. The Socialist workingmen go straight ahead in the work of demanding that a stop be put to the fraudulent and farcical outfit. May Day finds the wide-awake workers annually sounding anew the trumpet blasts proclaiming that an end be made of oppression and robbery.

The profit system is but another name for exploitation system. The secret of the unbearable lot lies in that fact. Under this system human beings exist only for the sake of feeding, clothing and entertaining the useless class. Labor's ranks are stripped of all they possess and are allowed to grub only an existence. This is why a man gets a wage not more than will enable him to squeeze through. It explains why a man cannot support a family, and why, the sons and daughters of a workingman's household are taken from the school room at an early age and confined to the factory. It explains why the worker is in want and the fear of want; and why, at the end of lifetime's service, there is nothing left for him in his declining years; it explains why bread lines and soup houses become appendanges to "civilization"; why cotton and corn and peaches are destroyed, when they could readily be used, and why medicated food and embalmed beef are put on sale; it explains why there is corruption in legislative halls, and pollution of government; why graft holds sway; why protective measures and safety appliances for labor are disregarded, and why mine explosions occur; it explains why Labor laws are pronounced unconstitutional, and why Labor always feels the crack of the policeman's club, the militiaman's bullet, and the rapid fire injunctions, on one hand, and the whip of hunger and want on the other. The profit system must go; the unconditional surrender of the capitalist must be gained. This is the slogan of the workers who celebrate May Day.

To proclaim annually and anew this demand is the purpose of the May Day meetings. There will be no peace until the great object has been accomplished. Peace on earth, good will toward man must reign, but this is impossible under a cutthroat system. It is impossible under a system where servility and dishonesty and treachery are promoted, and where independence of spirit, straightforwardnes in speech, and loyalty to ideals are punished. It is impossible in a society where the distinction of the "foremost" and "respectable" men consists in not obeying, but evading the law; a social system where the distinguishing mark of "successful" men is seen to be success in legal chicanery, bribery, and corruption. Such a system is destructive of peace and good will; it is productive of disorder, lawlessness, and immorality. It must be condemned and abolished.

Gathering in increasing numbers, the world's workers joyously celebrate on the First Day of May. The solid tread of the phalanxes of Labor is heard in the onward march to emancipation. Fraternal messages are signalled across the land and sent across the waters. The warm greetings spur the toilers on with renewed vigor and higher hope, confident that their cause of freedom and righteousness will triumph.

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THE ORANGE INDUSTRY OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA, AND THE WORKERS THEREIN

By HARRY S. CARROLL, *Financial Secretary Local* 419, *I. W. W.*

A California "navel"! Whoever has had the luxurious privilege of eating one of these delicious California oranges may have thought with some of these cultured, aristocratic, bourgeois tourists who from time to time visit the city of Redlands, that orange picking is a delightful, aesthetic, ideal occupation. If so, let him be undeceived: it is not. For the ivy-poison of capitalism, here as elsewhere, mars the pleasantness of this occupation. The conditions under which the orange picker labors are far from being ideal. Ideal! What a mockery!

What are those conditions? Let us see. The picker works nine hours a day, and his wage is two dollars, that is, when working by the day. He is expected to pick at least fifty boxes a day. He must furnish himself with sack and clippers; he *must* pick quickly, and the stems of the oranges *must* be cut as close as humanly possible—neither must they be in the least "nicked" on the surface by the clippers. As the work is not steady, there being as usual more men than jobs, the pickers have to be very economical and therefore have to live in shacks, or "dog-houses," as they call them here, and "batch." This necessitates getting up at 5 a. m. and cooking breakfast and preparing lunch, as there is only a half hour's halt at noon. The picker sallies forth in the morning with his sack, "the nose-bag of Capitalism," across his shoulders, and proceeds either by car, bicycle or afoot to the grove.

As the fatal hour of 7 a. m. strikes, he starts his desperate struggle for existence, trying to "hold his end up." Sometimes the grass is quite long in the grove, and then, there being generally a heavy dew at nights, he gets soaked from his heels to his hips, and he remains so till the torrid sun dries him, and dries him too much at times. He has also to carry around from tree to tree a heavy ladder, risking breaking his neck by a fall from a high tree. His sufferings consist of cold, damp, heat, sweat, dust and anxiety. And this when all around him there is a delicious fragrance of orange blossoms, beautiful scenery, and a balmy, genial climate—that is, of course, overlooking the early morning inconveniences of dew and cold, due to the high elevation here. But he has no time to linger a while to enjoy his surroundings; the greedy eyes of the profit-monger and exploiter are ever upon him, and he must hurry to accomplish his task.

As the day advances the "nose-bag" gets heavier and the shoulders of the unfortunate more tired. Now, comes blithely along an automobile party or sight-seeing tourists, who inspect the grove and comment upon all the felicities of orange picking. It is to laugh, were it not so truly tragical.

Such a sight is an eye-sore to the class-conscious proletarian, for he at least realizes the tragic irony of it all, envies them their life of ease and comfort and elegance; not because he would be an idler, a parasite or a useless non-producer; not because he would desire to live their wastrel life and be as shallow-minded as they, but rather because, given but a portion of their leisure time, he could make a good and rational use of it, and so live and enjoy a fuller, completer life. Most of the pickers are "floaters," and drift away to other parts as the summer advances, and the orange crop more exhausted. They are in general apathetic and indifferent to the grand message of Industrialism which we workers in Local 419, I. W. W. (Agricultural Workers' Industrial Union) bring to them.

We have held street meetings, distributed literature, gone around from grove to grove (this we find to have some good effects) and spoken with them, but yet they are still "in their sins," not yet really organized, not yet awake and alive to their real interests.

Nevertheless, we have made some headway. We have about 55 members in good standing, and wherever they go they will spread the good news of Industrialism. We never forget to tell the slaves that when they join the Agricultural Workers' Industrial Union, Local 419, they have joined the Union of the Working Class and are permitted to work in any industry wherever the I. W. W. is organized.

Such, in brief, are the conditions in "this glorious climate of California," in the Southern California orange belt. Nevertheless, we have made a first attempt to improve them, and confidently hope that by the time the next season rolls around there will be "something doing."

Redlands, Cal.

THE DELUSION OF PROPERTY

The era we live in requires a special definition of "property." Time was when any material thing was "property." That time is no more. Before material things can be dignified with the term of "property," their quantity must now be ascertained. Property affords freedom. If it does not, that thing is not property. A thousand dollars would seem to be "property"; yet to-day, he who has that amount only has not "property," he holds the delusion of property. What he holds is not large enough to afford him freedom, inasmuch as it is not enough to enable him to compete successfully with the holder of a hundred times as much. Holding a thing that looks like property, but is none in that essential of bestowing freedom on its holder, such a holder imagines he does hold property, and, accordingly, becomes an upholder of the capitalist system which is beating him down.

The deluding effect of little holdings, their effect of causing their holders to believe themselves the peers of all other property-holders, and thereby enlisting them into pillars of capitalism—that has not passed unperceived by the large holders or capitalists. It has become a positive act of strategy to spread property in such a manner that, while it never can be found in sufficient quantity in any one hand to become dangerous, it be found in a sufficient number of hands to insure their effective support to the capitalist tyrant. The latest instance of the strategic move is furnished just now in the West.

The Directors of the Great Northern voted to increase the capital stock of the company to the amount of $7,500,000, and sell portions of the stock to the employes of the road (under certain conditions), and the balance, the bulk, to present stockholders.

The move is timely. The Socialist, class conscious agitation that is being carried on among the workers, is giving these eyes to see. They are finding out that they are an exploited class, having no common interests with their employers. From that they are taking a step further, moving towards the overthrow of the capitalist system. What is better calculated to again blur their vision than render them subject to the delusion of property? Once holding stock, it is expected that these railroad men will not stop to consider that their stock is too trifling to give them a say in the administration of the company; they are expected to see simply the "property" that they hold, the profits or dividends that, in thin, consumptive rivulets, comes to them; and they will then not only work the harder, submit to all the more vexation, but become all the more zealous upholders of capitalism, all the more furious foes of Socialism.—That is the expectation.

Will it happen? That remains to be seen. Certain it is that no better test there is of the effectiveness of the Socialist teachings, than just this new move, this attempt to deceive the toilers with the notion of ther being property holders, by putting little property into their hands. To the extent that the move succeeds, to that extent Socialist teaching was defective, and will have to be intensified. Let us labor, watch and wait!—Kautsky's "Working Class."

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CHRISTIAN SOCIALISTS IN THE SOCIALIST PARTY

By S. Peskin.

Translated for The People from the "Vorwarts" by Jennie D. Carliph.

The writer of the below has had occasion to call the attention of the Jewish comrades to the important part they could and should play in the Socialist movement, and especially in the Party; not because they are Jews, but because they are foreigners, and comrades who have been brought up in the Marxian spirit more so than the American comrades.

The American movement will never be strictly American in the sense that the majority of its members will be Americans. The majority of the ill-paid workers in this country will ever consist of foreigners. Americans will ever remain the aristocrats of the trades, and will therefore never be in the majority in the Socialist Party. But at the same time the movement must be conducted in the English language, and since most of the foreigners do not possess a sufficient knowledge of the language the American minority will always play the lead in the party and will give the whole party the appearance of the particular and better condition of the American workers.

It is on account of the language that it often and unavoidably happens that Jewish, German, Letts and Slavonian comrades are entirely crowded out, while American and English speaking comrades generally, advance to places of prominence in the party, even though they know less of Socialism.

This condition is almost inevitable, and how deplorable such a situation is, is sufficiently evident from the immigration question. Can one really imagine that a majority of immigrant comrades of our party would permit the passage of an anti-immigration resolution? The Americans, however, were easily won over. First, because they feel the pressure of free immigration themselves. Secondly, these ideas appeal to those American workers who can not rid themselves of the thought that if it were not for the foreigners conditions in this country would be as good as of yore, when each worker was hunted by ten jobs.

A second phenomenon, consequent upon the fact that leadership, in our party taken by the English-speaking minority, became apparent but lately, and our "N. Y. Volkzeitung" deserves credit for being the first to call our attention to it. We have reference to the Christian Socialists, who feel quite at home in the party of late, and who publish their own weekly, and aim not only to spread Socialism among "good" Christians, but also to make good Christians out of Socialists. If the first half of the program tends to confusion, the second half does so even more. We often rejoice when a priest, who has recently declared himself in favor of Socialism, delivers Socialist lectures in his church—in his church before his "good Christians." But we can never rejoice when workers are systematically called upon to become Socialists, not because they are workers, but because they are Christians. When we talk to workers we invariably appeal to their class-consciousness, and point out the class struggle, but under no circumstances do we appeal to their religion.

The second half of the Christian Socialist program is absolutely contrary to the best interests of our movement. And that the so-called Christian comrades mean "business" is seen by the following fact: After those seven members of our executive board were elected, the "Christian Socialist," the organ of the Christian Socialists, was jubilant over the fact that five of the seven were those that they wanted—i. e., either church members or friends of the church. A German comrade writes from a small town in Missouri to the "Volkzeitung" that the entire branch of the party there consists of church members; that at a discussion in the branch, most comrades expressed themselves that the church does no harm, and that at a party affair the wife of this comrade was persuaded to send her children to the Sunday school of the church. It appears, then, that the spreading of Christianity among Socialists is very persistently pursued. Jewish Socialists know what the present organized power of the upholders of religion amounts to. We know that the Church to-day is an institution of the ruling class, the same as the State. We know, and everybody knows, that wherever any revolution took place, whether in the economic life, or in the political, or on the field of science, the Church always lined up on the side of the oppressor, as against the oppressed; of darkness against light. We do not mean to reform the State; we mean to capture it and then to inaugurate the Socialist Republic. The Church is beyond reformation and it is not worth our while either to reform it or to lay hold of it. For the Church, however, and for the ruling class, it is worth their while to capture the Socialist movement.

The more Socialism is bound to old dogmas and to old institutions, the more tolerant and milk-and-water it becomes; and all the less need the ruling class fear it. Let the German Socialists cease to be Republicans and their oppression would at once cease. But half of their revolutionary energy would die as quickly. Let Socialists become supporters of the Church, and their activity will become paralyzed, because the organized church of to-day is the bitterest enemy of the revolutionary class struggle. Let a Bishop Potter become an impartial representative of the Church and religion in our ranks, and his influence over the workers will be felt at every step, at strikes, demonstrations, and even in political campaigns.

For the bourgeois, we repeat, it pays to bind Socialists to old institutions, especially to the Church. Just as it was hoped to buy the movement by bribing its leaders with fat jobs in the state, the attempt will be made to corrupt our movement by making some one of our priest comrades a bishop. How proud we shall then be with our comrade, Bishop. ——.

According to report our Christian comrades have much money, and this surprises us very little. If it pays ancient maidens to donate many thousands of dollars for missionaries to convert the black heathens of Africa, why should it not pay to donate such sums for the holy purpose of converting the new sect of the red infidels right here? And the money will be well invested too. As most comrades do not know the English language each American comrade is worth his weight in gold. And since most priests are intelligible people and good speakers, it will absolutely be no wonder if each missionary priest will soon occupy a prominent place in our movement.

In European countries such a phenomenon could never occur. It is quite difficult to state the reason for it; it is nevertheless a fact, that over there not only every Socialist, but every progressive person, is an unbeliever. There religion is abandoned even before Socialism is adopted. In America, as in England, where there is such an abundance of sects it is different. Here when one dislikes his religion he does not drop religion entirely, but he transfers it to another sect, and to another church. Socialism, however, cannot go hand in hand with the Church. We may tolerate it when ordinary members of the party are religious, but that our lecturers and writers shall agitate for religion, that within the party comrades should organize to spread Christianity, is a menace to international Socialism. And, what's worse, the inevitable dominance of the English language allows the handful of Christian Socialists to put their seal upon the whole party.

It is understood that finally everything will even up. The American proletariat will eventually take up Marxian Socialism, leaving out all side issues of superstition and religious ideals. Meanwhile, however, all these tendencies can do much harm to our party.

It is therefore the duty of the Jewish comrades to all the more take part in party affairs. True, they have much to learn of the American comrades, but those have something to learn from the Jewish comrades.

FALL RIVER COTTON MILLS MAKING MORE CURTAILMENTS.

Fall River, Mass., April 22. — Practically all the cotton mills in Fall River have decided to adopt a drastic policy of curtailing production to offset adverse market conditions, and it is estimated that the output his week will be less than the normal by nearly 125,000 pieces. The Pocasset, Seaconnet, Stafford Union, Barnaby, the seven mills of the Fall River Iron Works Company, and the American Print Works have shut down, and twenty other corporations are on short time.

The four mills of the New England Cotton Yarn Company are running three days a week, and the American Thread Company's plant five days.

20,000 MORE IDLE FREIGHT CARS.

An interesting development connected with the meeting of the American Railway Association last Wednesday was the fact that there has been an increase this month of 20,000 in the number of idle cars, a greater increase than there has been at any time since the slump in business occurred.

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A LIGHT ON MODERN "JOURNALISM."

"The Career of a Journalist,"* by William Salisbury is a volume that should be read and studied by all interested in the Socialist movement and the much mooted Ownership of the Press question. It shows as nothing that has ever preceded it, the shameful manner in which the capitalistic press is polluted to-day.

It is a book that should provoke discussion in those who are prone to look upon the newspapers in America as an important influence in shaping the opinions of the electorate of the United States. The author was engaged for about nine years, chiefly as a reporter, on Western dailies. He talks with an appearance of entire frankness; and, although he has touched up the incidents somewhat, in order to make them more interesting, the truth stands out clearly in every line. He offers a convincing explanation of some of the more repulsive traits of the present day journalist.

The first is an indifference to accuracy —not merely an indifference, but a positive preference for inaccuracy when that will make a "story" more sensational. This attitude he shows only too well is not due to casual caprice or the misdirected zeal of individual reporters. They are part of a settled policy. On this subject a city editor or managing editor does not need to issue explicit orders: it is enough to commend and promote the reporter who shows a talent for ornamentation and to discharge the man who sticks to the bare truth.

Mr. Salisbury has, for example this to say about his work in Omaha:

"I resorted to making news. I had an anti-cigarette ordinance introduced, as I had done in Kansas City, and before it became a law I wrote a story about an imaginary mass meeting of newsboys to protest against it as an invasion of their rights. At another time I described the visit to the Mayor's office of a woman and a little girl, who sought the Mayor's aid for something. The child, I said, sang pathetic songs until Mayor Moore shed a tear and granted their request. The Mayor must have been surprised when he read this, as the whole thing was news to him. But the next day his mulatto secretary told me the story had been pasted in the official scrapbook. 'It's good stuff for the voters' said the secretary. 'It'll make 'em think the Mayor's a kind-hearted man.' Strokes of genius like this brought a promotion."

In Chicago he was assigned to a street car smash up, but it "was not so bad as first reported. Only three persons were injured, and they not seriously. I was disappointed. But the five or six reporters held a council.

"Before we got through, the list of injured had been lengthened to fifteen, and we had some sensational details. The addresses of the new names were assigned to the foreign settlements. 'These names never'll be investigated,' said one of the reporters."

Mr. Salisbury claims to have really learned his trade on Hearst's Chicago American. His first story was the sinking of a tugboat.

"I didn't recognize my story at first, in that evening's paper, it had so many features undreamed by me. I was told that one of the 'prize dope-slingers' in the office had rewritten it. The rescue of a cat, the boat's mascot, at the risk of all the sailors' lives, was described with much convincing detail. This made me feel small. I had thought I possessed a pretty fair imagination, but I realized that I had much to learn if I were to succeed in yellow journalism."

He picked it up and in a short time was a splendid "dope-slinger."

"My work was to take the matter written or telephoned in by ordinary reporters and 'dress it up.' A dull, commonplace news item would be given me to 'featurize.' If it lacked interesting details, I furnished them."

This is the kind of journalism that is making great strides throughout the country. The ideal is to be sensational at all costs; and the worse you make the newspaper, the larger your revenue, for buying more sensations and hiring more "prize dope-slingers," and thus tending in every direction toward progressive deterioration.

Worse than the above, however, is the suppression of matters of public moment out of deference to advertisers or other big "interests." Mr. Salisbury tells of his work in Kansas City in the following words:

"There were things that I couldn't write about at all, and other things that I had to write as the city editor told me. . . . These included street railway and gas and paving and telephones, and other corporation measures, and anti-department store bills."

In Council Bluffs the paper dared not "agitate against this gambling. It might kill the town. The gambling dens pay such a big share of the revenues that the leading citizens are willing to let them run." On the "Omaha Bee" Salisbury "had always to be careful not to offend . . . . the street car, gas, telephone, and other corporations which Mr. Rosewater didn't dislike." In the office of the "Chicago Chronicle" there was a "list of sixteen corporations on the desk of the City Editor. These were all John R. Walsh's corporations, about which nothing unfavorable was ever to appear in The Chronicle." (The reader will recall that Walsh is seeking at this time to have a five year sentence set aside for plundering a bank and also that The Chronicle is his property.)

Another reporter told Mr. Salisbury, "Not one of us could hold a place a minute after declining to write what the sordid business policy of our papers might dictate." And the author himself concludes:

"And so it was the advertiser, spending his tens of millions annually, who was my real head master all the time. It is the big advertiser (and there is more than one kind of advertising) who is the golden-sceptered king of American journalism — the king who can do no wrong."

It is estimated that over five hundred millions of dollars a year are expended in the United States in advertising, about half of which the newspapers receive. This sum equals the value of last year's wheat crop.

To cast aside these charges because they come from a "yellow" reporter who has turned state's evidence is impossible. Every one of experience in journalism, every newspaper man who has felt the pressure of the advertiser knows that all of the capitalistic papers in this country are not and cannot be made independent of the counting-room. They represent a huge investment on which dividends must be paid; and the only sure way to pay dividends is to truckle to both subscriber and advertiser.

As a Socialist and active "journalist," I am able to state that with very few exceptions the type of newspaper men so splendidly portrayed by M. Salisbury are legion, and yet the reviewer knows instances in New York City of men refusing to "color" news to suit the whims of the counting room. And such men very often walked the plank. However, there is so much truth in what Mr. Salisbury says in his work, that the exceptions noted do not cut much of a figure. One thing is certain—if ever there was any doubt as to whether a privately owned or a party owned press was the better, Mr. Salisbury, I think, has pretty well settled it. I repeat, every Socialist should read the work and thus arm himself with the information it contains regarding the inner workings of the "journalism" of to-day.

Claudius.

Jamaica, April 20.

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* "The Career of a Journalist," by William Salisbury (B. W. Dodge & Co.).

UNION SCABS

BY OSCAR AMERINGER.

There are three kinds of scabs, the professional, the amateur and union scab.

The professional scab is usually a high-paid, high-skilled worker in the employ of strikebreaking and detective agencies. His position is that of a petty officer in the regular scab army.

The amateur scab brigade is composed of bums, riff-raff, slum dwellers, rubes, tramps imbeciles, college students and other undesirable citizens.

The last, and by far the most important class, is the union scab.

Professional scabs are few and efficient. Amateur scabs are plentiful and deficient, and union scabs are both numerous and capable.

The professional scab knows what he is doing, does it well and for the sake of the long green only.

The amateur scab, posing as a free born American citizen, who scorns to be fettered by union rules and regulations, gets much glory(?), little pay and when the strike is over he is given an honorable discharge in the region where Darwin searched for the missing link.

The union scab receives less pay than the professional scab, works better than the amateur scab and doesn't know that he is a scab.

He will take a pattern from a scab pattern-maker, cast it in a union mold, hand the casting to as lousy a scab as ever walked in shoe leather, and then proudly produce a paid-up union card in testimony of his unionism.

Way down in his heart he seems to have a lurking suspicion that there is something not altogether right in his actions, and it is characteristic of the union man who co-operates with scabs that he is ever ready to flash a union card in the face of innocent bystanders.

He doesn't know that the rose under any other name, is just as fragrant, he doesn't know that calling a cat a canary won't make the feline warble, and he doesn't know that helping to run the shop while other workers bend all their energies in the opposite direction is scabbing. He relies on the name and seeks refuge behind a little pasteboard card.

When a strike is declared it becomes the chief duty of the organization to effect a complete shut-down of the plant. For that purpose warnings are mailed, or wired, to other places, to prevent working men from moving to the afflicted city.

Pickets are stationed around the plant or factory, or harbor, to stop workers from taking the places of the strikers. Amateur scabs are coaxed, persuaded, or bullied away from the seat of the strike. Persuasion having no effect on the professional strike breaker, he is sometimes treated with a brickbat shower. Shut down that plant, shut it down completely, is the watch word of the striker.

Now, while all these things are going on and men are stopped in ones and twos, a steady stream of dinner pail parades pours through the factory gate. Why are they not molested? Oh! they're union men, belonging to a different craft than the one on strike. Instead of brickbats and insults it's "Hello, John; hello, Jim; howdy, Jack;" and other expressions of good fellowship.

You see, this is a carriage factory, and it is only the Amalgamated Association of Brim Stone and Emery Polishers that are striking, the Brotherhood of Oil Rag Wipers, the Fraternal Society of White Lead Daubers, the Undivided Sons of Varnish Spreaders, the Benevolent Compilation of Wood Work Gluers, the Iron Benders' Sick and Death Benefit Union, the Oakdale Lodge of Coal Shovelers, the Martha Washington Lodge of Ash Wheelers, the Amalgamated Brotherhood of Oilers, the Engineers' Protective Lodge, the Stationary Firemen, the Portable Firemen, the F. O. O. L., and the A. S. S. E. S. societies have nothing to do with the Amalgamated Association of Brimstone and Emery Polishers.

At the next regular meetings of those societies, ringing resolutions endorsing the strike of the Amalgamated Association of Brimstone and Emery Polishers will be passed. Moral support is pledged and five dollars' worth of tickets are purchased for the dance given by the Ladies' Volunteer and Auxiliary Choir for the benefit of the Amalgamated Association of Brimstone and Emery Polishers.

The whole thing is like beating a man's brains out and then handing him a headache tablet.

During a very bitterly fought molders' strike in a northern city the writer noticed one of the prettiest illustrations of the workings of plain scabbing and union scabbing.

A dense mass of strikers and sympathizers had assembled in front of the factory awaiting the exit of the strike breakers. Out they came and scabs and unionists in one dark mass. Stones, rotten eggs, and other missiles began to fly, when one of the strikebreakers leaped on a store box and shouted frantically: "Stop it, stop it, for C——'s sake, stop it, you are hitting more unionists than scabs, you can't tell the difference."

That's it. Wherever scabs and union men work harmoniously in the strike-breaking industry, all hell can't tell the difference.

To the murky conception of a union scab, scabbing is only wrong when practiced by a non-union man. To him the union card is a kind of scab permit that guarantees him immunity from insults, brickbats and rotten eggs.

After having instructed a green bunch of amateur scabs in the art of brimstone and emery polishing all day, he meets a striking brother in the evening, and forthwith demonstrates his unionism by setting up the drinks for the latter.

Union scabbing is the legitimate offspring of craft organization. It is begotten by ignorance, born of imbecility and nourished by infamy.

My dear brother, I am sorry to be under contract to hang you, but I know you will be pleased to hear that the scaffold is built by union carpenters, the robe bears the label and there is my card.

This is union scabbing.

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ARRANT NONSENSE

Of the Milwaukee Trades Council and Bergerized "Socialists."

By H. B.

The Federated Trades Council of Milwaukee in adopting resolutions against Prohibition has blundered badly. If this Central Council of organized Labor in Milwaukee were not known as a body socialistic in its tendencies, we would not blame its fighting a moral cause with immoral means. The resolutions say: Hundreds of millions of dollars worth of property would be rendered valueless." The theory of surplus value of the scientist Marx has not, as it seems, been digested by Milwaukee's Labor leaders. This surplus value represents the unpaid labor of the working class. It has been created by the workers but has been taken from them by their employers. A fathomless ignorance of the vital principles of Socialism, as exemplified in the resolutions adopted by the Trades Council, is here displayed. It would be far better for the leaders and others to get posted. To protect property that does not belong to them looks as if these labor leaders were fighting the battles of the wealthy brewers.

"The liquor question," it is further stated, "aside from the social point of view, is a very grave one from the point of economics, in that too many would, upon introducing prohibition, lose their means of livelihood and become jobless, thereby very materially increasing the army of the unemployed, and decreasing wages still lower." As said before, the "Socialist brethren" in the Council of organized labor in Milwaukee do not understand the capitalist system, and therefore, do not grasp the meaning of surplus value, and as the great work of Marx begins with the analysis of value, these leaders cannot be expected to have studied the rest of that book.

The "Labor Leader" reasons in a circle. To hold, for instance, that by doing away with the liquor trade a number of people would lose employment, that therefore the distillers and brewery workers should be united and continue at the old stand because otherwise labor would have to starve, is no argument at all. The same line of reasoning would or should then hold good in these cases:

1.—There being no automobiles made any more, the workingmen employed in this industry must starve.

Conclusion: There must be automobiles.

2.—There being no club houses and palatial mansions of the rich erected any longer, the working class has to starve.

Conclusion: There must be club houses and palatial residences of the multi-millionaires.

3.—There being no Red Light districts any longer the population heretofore having gained an occupation will die of want and hunger.

Conclusion: We must have the Red Light districts by all means.

We will refrain from putting the dissecting knife to the whole resolutions as adopted by the Trades Council of Milwaukee. They, the members, ought to see and understand by the few pointers here given.

Of course, organized labor in Milwaukee is the very tail of the "Social Democracy" kite. Those resolutions show how that tail is jerked, and bobs along to the order of the Socialist party.

We ourselves do not quite agree with the prohibitionists. But notwithstanding our not agreeing with them, their arguments ought to be met with other arguments, and not with the nonsense as advanced by the "Socialist" trade unionists of the Cream City.

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In 1892	21,157
In 1896	36,564
In 1900	34,191
In 1904	34,172

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SATURDAY, 1908.

The worker should not expect laws favorable to himself from a body in which he is not represented, nor decisions from a Court where only the agents of his exploiters sit, and before whom no agent of his ever makes an appearance in his behalf.

—ANONYMOUS.

"ANCIENT REGIMES."

In his history of the "Ancient Régime" Taine tells the story of Louis XV once crossing a path and seeing a peasant carrying a coffin with a corpse in it on his back. "What did the man die of?" asked Louis. "Of hunger!" was the answer. Taine adds: "In that coffin was the Ancient Régime." The social status is not given of the gentleman who, walking down Ocean Parkway last Sunday, came upon the apparently lifeless body of a workingman, John Altmeyer by name, who, returning on foot from Coney Island, whither he had gone in search of work, found none, was returning on foot to Brooklyn, fell because he had nothing to eat for days, and expired the next day. The social status of the gentleman who came across the "find" is not given. Ten to one, like Louis XV, he was saturated with the notion that, as things are, they will ever be—death from hunger for the many, gout from over-feeding for the few. Louis the XV came in that park across the coffin of the old "Ancient Régime"—the unknown gentleman of Ocean Parkway who came across the expiring corpse of a workingman—one of many in the death throes of Hunger—came across the coffin of the modern "Ancient Régime."

"A society," observed Louis Blanc, "in which a single member is in undeserved misery is structurally wrong." A society in which the class that carries the Nation on its back finds itself where modern society has brought the Working Class to—that society is already in its coffin.

It was not enough for the old "Ancient Régime" to land in its coffin. It had to be buried, lest the decomposing body polluted the air and killed the people. In the days of the old "Ancient Régime" the people bumped their noses against the corpse without yet knowing what it was they bumped against. The consequence was that the pollution went far before the burial took place—with the then inevitable horrors. We live in better times, more enlightened ones. The corpse of the modern "Ancient Régime" is understood. That it must be buried is also generally admitted. What remains to be done is to organize the funeral procession and ceremonies.

The old "Ancient Régime" of feudalism was not so accommodating a corpse as its successor, the modern "Ancient Régime" of capitalism. Feudalism did not itself train, drill, and form into squadrons the class that was to lower it under ground. More accommodating than its feudal predecessor, is the modern "Old Régime" of capitalism. Necessity compelled it to forge the civilized method of civil agitational warfare—the ballot; the very law of its existence drove it to train and drill and form into squadrons the forces needed to enforce the fiat of its ballot proclamation. All that is needed now is to crystallize the two forces into shape, and the funeral will take place.

With the Socialist Labor Party ballot proclaiming the burial, and the Industrially organized proletariat ready to do the burying, the New Régime of the Socialist Republic will be inaugurated under the most rollicking of "wakes."

THE MOON'S OTHER SIDE.

Valuable though Senator La Follette's speech on the banking law is, it is defective or, rather, imperfect in that it presents only one side of the Social Question. The Senator's speech is a magazine of facts upon what the members of the capitalist class do to one another. Although the members of a ruling class can not commit iniquities without the ruled class also suffering, nevertheless, the center of gravity of the Senator's array of facts is so completely concerned with the property-holding class that his conclusions, being one-legged, are inevitably false. The Senator's conclusion from his conclusions attributes the present panic to the excesses of private financial speculation. This is an error. The error proceeds from the Senator's not looking at the "other side of the moon", so to speak. He does not stand high enough to sweep a wide enough horizon. At this moment Japan, a country that has recently opened the world's eyes in so many other respects, steps in and helps to open the world's eyes on the Social Question also.

Japan is notoriously a country in which the prevailing conditions are exactly the opposite of those that Senator La Follette is in war paint against. So opposite are they that the unthinking have gone so far as to call Japan a Socialist State, and denounce her therefor. The fact is that Japan is a State of high political and industrial centralization in a capitalist government. Such a state of things as Senator La Follette exposes is impossible in Japan. The leading industries and financial institutions are State monopolies. Such a thing as the private speculative moves of American banks is out of the question in Japan. Senator La Follette attributes the panic solely to the speculative depredations of our financial institutions. If this were so, then the present crisis should affect America only — Japan conspicuously not at all. It is otherwise. Japan finds herself in the identical dulldrums. Tokio dispatches are to the effect that the slump in Japan is a sensation and is creating disaster —just as here in America. The 200-yen paid-up shares of the Bank of Japan, which had been running up to 830, dropped in a few days to 610, with the result that "runs on the bank" continued sporadically through January and February, and "many smaller financial insitutions throughout the country have suspended payment"—which reads just like dispatches from our own Wall Street with its private Standard Oil and Morgan groups of banks.

Where identical results are found under different conditions, not these conditions can be the cause. The result must be traceable back to some condition common to both places. The economic condition common to both Japan and the United States is the private ownership of the necessaries to labor. That is the "other side of the moon" in the matter. Little would it boot to send to the penitentiary each and every one of the financier malefactors whom Senator La Follette justly pillories. THE real malefactor would still remain at large. That malefactor is the CAPITALIST SYSTEM. He would do here, individually, what he is doing collectively through Government in Japan—plunge the Working Class into distress.

Japan's condition supplements Senator La Follette's speech. The two combined issue the Socialist warning to our people not to beat the devil AROUND the stump. Each gives a view of one side of the capitalist moon. The capitalist devil must be beaten OUT of the stump.

THE "FORM AND PRESSURE" OF THE AGE.

Long before Shakespeare said so, it was felt, known and stated that the end of the stage, both at first, and now, was and is, to hold as 'twere, the mirror up to nature; to show virtue her own feature, scorn her own image, and the very age and body of the time his form and pressure. The sense in which the observation was originally made is undergoing some slight amendment. Originally, the observation referred to the playing exclusively. It was the language and demeanor of the actor that held the mirror up to nature; it was his language and demeanor that extolled virtue, that exhibited the ugliness of scorn, and that exposed the body and form of contemporaneous evil. The amendment that is being tacked to the original thought comes forcibly to light in the suit that Miss Henrietta Lee, the leading woman of "Me, Him and I," has instituted against her managers, the theatrical firm of Hurtig & Seamon. The young lady sues the firm for breach of contract, in that, contrary to any specifications to that effect, the firm demands of her to appear upon the stage in an immodest costume. She specifies the costume. It was to be "just a corset and a pair of tights."

What may become of the case is of little consequence. The matter of consequence are the facts set forth in the actress's affidavit.

Theatrical firms, no more than peanut, shoe or newspaper firms, go into the business for sport. They go in to make all the money they can. They are not even animated by a love for art or science. If any science or art dovetails into the business they are made subservient to the money-getting aim. The principal activity of a firm's mind is to "study the public taste." Does the public fancy peanuts? — Peanuts they are furnished. Does the public like yellow reading?—Yellow matter is dished out. Has the public a taste for Oxford shoes? Shoes of that pattern are placed on the market. And so with the stage. Do the wealthy patronizers of theatres, and their shoddy imitators in taste, fancy this, that, or the other kind of performance?—That, this, or the other kind of exhibition is sold to them, at so much a ticket. Theatrical firms are pre-eminently caterers after the taste of patrons. When a theatrical firm, intent as they all are on making money, demands of a leading actress that she appear in "just a corset and a pair of tights," that firm is but acting obedient to the nature of its specific trade, indeed, it is acting obedient to the dictates of the trade to show the very age and body of the time his form and pressure.

The "form and pressure" of the capitalist age and body are inherently obscene, and they are so inherently immoral and reckless that they reck not the feelings of those who, as wage slaves, are needed to pull the hot chestnuts of profit out of the furnace of capitalism.

NOTHING PECULIAR ABOUT IT.

Addressing last Sunday the A. F. of L. protest meeting against the conduct of the capitalist Government and Courts, Mr. Samuel Gompers said:

"You and I, who have worked in this great movement of social uplifting of all our people, find ourselves peculiarly situated."

Peculiarly situated? There is nothing peculiar about the situation that the "you and I" — Gompers and his craft Union brigade, Gompersism, for short—find themselves in.

Gompersism was—oh, that the "was" could be left standing!—nay, Gompersism IS a caricature of small bourgeois capitalism. It starts from, and is founded upon, the principle of "brotherhood between employer and employes." The brotherhood being a fallacy, aye, a delusion, Gompersism could not choose but develop into a caricature of its "brother." "Brother" Gompersism imitates every principle of "Brother" Capitalism. "Brother" Capitalism considers itself to be "all our people"; "Brother" Gompersism follows suit in its own sphere. The Working Class do not count in the capitalist world, therefore, with the imitator the "unskilled" workers do not count either; and, fatedly proceeding down the slope of that blunder, Gompersism demands high initiation fees, excludes the "poorer paid," and, with its systems of "death benefit attachments," practically bars the majority of the Working Class out of its "sanctuary." Mr. Gompers's own Cigarmakers' Union is a striking illustration. Documentarily the fact has been proved that it has no use for stogie-workers, for instance. In short, Gompersism is the organized "aristocracy" of Labor, as Capitalism is the organized "aristocracy" of the people. A Labor "aristocracy" is a caricature of its model — "Brother" Capitalism. The caricature nature of Gompersism manifests itself in its very utterances. So it happens that Gompersism, which scorns and leaves unorganized and can not choose but leave unorganized the vast majority of the workers, apes even the language of the Capitalist, and talks of its endeavors "to uplift all our people," exactly as the Capitalist claims that his endeavors to increase the dowers, wherewith to purchase "noble" foreign husbands for his daughters, is an endeavor "to promote the prosperity of all our people."

The lie of the "brotherhood of employer and employes" goes "once too often to the well." The caricature that took itself for a genuine reproduction has gone to smash—that is the "peculiar situation" in which "you and I" find themselves. In other words, the situation is the most natural thing in the world.

The Working Class being deliberately, systematically, persistently dislocated by Gompersism in the Gompersistic effort to imitate its "Brother" Capitalist, the day has come when the utterly UNpecular situation has arisen, that the model has kicked the caricature down stairs and into the street.

There are kicks that are better than tenderest hugs. There are kicks that teach. May the kick that Gompersism is smarting of teach it that it is blood of the blood and flesh of flesh of the rest of the proletariat; may that kick, which, in the language of Marx, lays it "flat on its back beside the rest of the proletariat," now lining up on soup lines, bring home to Gompersism the truth of the BROTHERHOOD OF LABOR. The day Gompersism will have learned that lesson, then, not the Working Class of the land, but the Capitalist Class, will be the one to face a "peculiar situation" —decidedly "peculiar."

HYPOTHETICAL BRYAN.

At the close of his talk at Cooper Union on the 21st of this month Mr. Bryan answered a number of questions put to him. The first, perhaps the most important of all the questions, was worded as follows:

"If elected, what would you do with the unemployed?"

Mr. Bryan objected to the two introductory words — "if elected." He objected to them, he said, on the ground that they were hypothetical. He did not like hypotheses, they misled. He preferred to answer the positive question: "What ought to be done about the unemployed?" No sooner had Mr. Bryan rejected hypothesis as misleading, than he plumped head foremost into the hypothetical answer:

"No humane Government will allow a human being to die IF it can possibly prevent it. It should itself provide work AS LONG AS THERE IS ANY TO GIVE."

Here is hypothesis with a vengeance —two of them, "if" and "as long as," etc.

"IF" Government can possibly prevent it?—"As long as there is any work to give"?

In a country as vast as this, with natural resources unmatched, with marvelous tools of production available, with a large industrial population trained to co-operative labor, and capable to feed, clothe and shelter the world—in such a country there is no "if" about the possibility of the Government's preventing a single member of its commonwealth to die from involuntary want—provided, of course, the Government of such a country be the representative of the whole people, and not a committee of a small class the fatness of which must stand in direct relation to the leanness and even occasional death, if need be, among the masses. In such a country there is no question of there being plenty of work ever ready at hand for all—provided, of course, such a country is not run by a class that needs scarcity in order to send up prices.

Mr. Bryan is flesh of the flesh, bone of the bone of the capitalist system of production. He can not breathe but breathes capitalist miasma. He can not move but sets in motion capitalist deviltry. Intent on promoting his own "political assets," as he himself calls his capacity to lure coppers plentifully into his own pockets, he rejects hypothesis only to indulge in the same himself—and the hypothesis is always in line with that capitalist thought that ever has for its starting point the principle: "The Capitalist first, last and all the time."

However hypothetical the Bryans may otherwise be, on that one particular point they are the paragons of positiveness.

TIMELY SHAFTS.

Should any man search on the map of California for "Ciudad de Dinero" (City of Money), his search would be fruitless; yet from this mythical city has issued a publication which marks the breaking of a new day in the Labor Movement of America.

The "Western Capitalist" is the new paper called, and it states that "Subscriptions will only be acceptable from those able to furnish acceptable references." Trim and petite in get up, it professes to be a private organ of the Western capitalist class; and in every line it lays the lash of class-conscious proletarian sarcasm across the back of that same capitalist class.

For instance, its leading editorial begins: "While our spellbinders and organs (those defenders of the people) are so loyally, successfully confusing the herd, let us not deceive ourselves.

"Our system is collapsing. The situation grows worse daily. . . . True, we have full and plenty, but hundreds of thousands of hungry men is a danger we can not ignore."

Diagnosing the causes of this serious state of things, it goes on:

"We own the natural resources and machinery of production, and thus stand between the workers and their means of life. We permit them the use of these essentials on condition that all the wealth they produces becomes our own."

Describing an address by the Hon. N. G. Parasite before the Capitalists' Protective Association, the "Western Capitalist" says:

"Here the speaker convulsed his hearers with his comical portrayal of the antics of the 'good' and 'conservative' worker, who so diligently hugs his chains, apes his masters, and does not know where his own interests lie."

And under the head of Lightning Rods the same speaker refers to the growing spirit of vigorous revolt among the subject class, which, however,

"We can safely depend on being smothered by those of our class who so successfully pose as 'friends of labor' on the political field, while as to industrial activity, the 'pure and simple' labor union bureaucracy with its arbitration agreements and Civic Federation affiliations, will hold it well in leash."

The paper further exposes craft disruption and sketches with well simulated terror the rising idea of Industrialism; and though it is an aside, no description of the "Western Capitalist" could be complete without notice of the following ad from its "Classified" corner:

"EXCLUSIVE CAPES — Made from the skins of unborn baby lambs and lavishly trimmed with hand-made lace, requiring the labor of hundreds of women and children. Quality that will defy imitation .... $1245.00"

These are timely shafts into the rhinoceros hide of Capitalism. Whether or no Cervantes' "Don Quixote" actually rang the knell of knight errantry; whether the work was the cause of the collapse of the feudal mummery of the times, or whether, as the materialist conception of history would teach, it was but the literary culmination of an economic and industrial development which would anyhow, without Cervantes, have overwhelmed the outgrown hypocrisy in the ruins of its own extravagance, the fact remains that the absurd-grotesque Knight of La Mancha served to escort to their grave the last of his counterparts in flesh and blood, and contributed no little share in hurrying them thither.

Sarcasm, bitter, scathing, relentless, has always been a powerful weapon in the hand of progress against her enemies. The American Labor Movement, heretofore struggling to establish its principles, battling its above-board and below-board enemies, striving with facts and logic to kindle a gleam of hope and activity in the reluctant minds of the very men, the workingmen, whom its mission it is to emancipate, has been on the whole too grimly in earnest in the fight to find time for this other potent arm, sarcasm. When the day arrives that the Movement feels the logic of its position well enough established to afford it leisure to forge the darts of sarcasm and satire with which to drive home that logic, then the swell of the wave will have been reached, the victory can not be far. The "Western Capitalist" shows that the dawn of that day is now breaking.

"SOLIDARITY" EXEMPLIFIED.

Spokane Building Trades Council Divide to Avoid "Trouble."

Spokane, Wash., April 17.—There is a movement on foot among the building trades to break away from the labor organization which includes not skilled workers. A structural building trades alliance has been created to be composed exclusively of the skilled crafts. There are four unions which are not affiliated with the old structural trades alliance; these are the carpenters, bricklayers, painters, and plasterers. These organizations are standing out for the exclusion of the other unskilled crafts.

The mortar crafts none of which are affiliated with the American Federation will form an independent structural trades alliance. The workmen are thus being split up among themselves.

It is alleged that during the last ten years the unskilled crafts have been the cause of much trouble and annoyance, and it is thought that this can be avoided by refusing to have anything to do with them. In other words, this means that scabbing upon one another is the only way to avoid trouble. This is an excellent sample of the solidarity-promoting American Federation.

THE QUESTION OF THE HOUR.

The magazines and papers are devoting considerable space to the subject of Socialism. This week we notice one, a weekly, takes up the "Parlor Socialist" and another, a monthly, has a lot about Socialism. You know how such articles run—anybody can write about Socialism. When the papers and magazines report a yacht race or a prize fight they send a man who is up on the subject, but when it comes to things in the Labor Movement anyone does to report that. Nevertheless, the publication of such articles shows that Socialism is to the fore, brought to the fore by its advocates. If such articles are of interest to the readers of capitalist papers and magazines how much more of interest must not the real gospel be to the wage workers? As we have said time and again, Socialism is the question of the hour, and every S. L. P. man, and every sympathizer of the Party, should feel encouraged to do the best that is in him in extending the propaganda. All of our friends should be live agents for the Daily and Weekly People these days. Join the Active Brigade and roll in the subs.

Watch the label on your paper. It will tell you when your subscription expires. First number indicates the month, second, the day, third, the year.

MILWAUKEE LETTER

Sidelights Upon the Recent Campaign.

Milwaukee, Wis., April 15. — The Democratic party has won a great victory at the municipal election held on April 7. David S. Rose, who already had served his fourth term as Mayor has again been elected as the Executive of our city. The offices of Comptroller and Treasurer were also captured by democrats, besides, the twelve alderman-at-large are democrats.

The Republican party was badly beaten. This falling off of the Republican party in this city in strength and prestige is by some ascribed to the hostility of the two factions within its ranks. Others claim that one part of the Republican party, being opposed to the election of its own candidate, and also being hostile to Rose, the Democratic candidate, it threw its strength to E. Seidel, candidate for Mayor on the Social Democratic party ticket. The leaders of the latter party claim, however, that such was not the case, and that their party has not gotten any Republican votes. But one should be skeptical of such statements. Of the votes cast here in Milwaukee County, Rose, Democrat, received 23,014; Seidel, Social Democrat, 26,907; Pringle, Republican, 18,349; Cardner, Prohibitionist, 735.

The Socialist Labor Party, for the first time in the history of the party in this city, did not take part in the election. Considering all in all, it was a wise move. What the party may have lost through inactivity at the election, it has gained manyfold other ways. The fall election will find us ready with renewed strength and vigor to enter the arena. And we will make good, for it cannot be gainsaid that our party is bound to gain recruits from the Social Democratic party.

A few months before the spring election, Mr. Heath, editor of the Social Democratic Herald, intimated to me that on account of our Section's removal to larger headquarters, we were financed by others than members of the party. Mr. Heath and many other members of his party had the notion that the S. L. P. would, with the aid of unscrupulous politicians, go against the Social Democratic party. Now Mr. Heath will have learned a lesson, and a double one at that—that the Socialist Labor Party is scrupulously clean, and also that the Social Democratic party with all the bombast and manner of conducting the last campaign has lost rather than gained.

We also had expected the Social Democrats to win. We had even hoped it would. If it had won, its victory would have cleared the atmosphere and widened the mental horizon for many. Expressions like the following were heard: "I have voted for the last twenty years at every election the straight Republican ticket, but now I am going to vote for the Social Democrats just to see if they can do better." Or, "if the Social Democrats get elected and Seidel becomes Mayor, we soon will have Socialism," was much remarked.

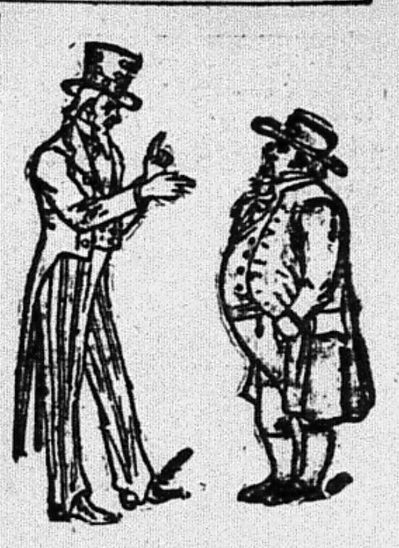
Of course, such statements reflect upon the make-up of the party. The "immediate demands" are looked at by the "new converts" to Socialism through a strong magnifying glass. Such an element may turn in one moment a party from victory to defeat.

A few weeks before the election I had an interview with Mr. Emil Seidel. He was very glad to see your correspondent. Indeed, I was greeted very friendly, and politely invited into his library. I told him that Section Milwaukee, S. L. P., had voted not to take part in the spring election. It could be seen at once that a heavy burden had been taken from his mind, so elated was he. He certainly appreciated very much that we were not going into the campaign.

Nicely placed in rows, the library of Mr. Seidel contains many books on Socialism, but who would seek among his books for the adaptations from Kautsky by that "Arch Impossibilist **D. De Leon?**" Yet in fact the **pamphlets of Kautsky** adaptations by De Leon were on top of a pile of other books. Mr. Seidel assured me that these translations and others were on file at their headquarters. So it seems that the Editor of The People, that is, his work and labor, has penetrated deeper and is more appreciated than many think.

The best among the Social Democrats know very well that the stand taken by the Socialist Labor Party is the only logical position that could be taken by a revolutionary body. But the leaders of the Social Democratic party want something right away. In this respect they resemble somewhat those that expect the red flag of Socialism to fly from the City Hall staff af-

(Continued on page 6.)



UNCLE SAM AND BROTHER JONATHAN.

BROTHER JONATHAN — Hang these foreigners who are pouring into New York by boatloads, 10,000 in one day as they did a week or so ago. They take our jobs, they lower our wages, they——

UNCLE SAM—True, they may lower your wages, and take your jobs, but I wouldn't hang them for all that. They may lower your condition a little, but they are only one, and a very slight one, of the many causes working in that direction.

B. J.—Is that so?

U. S.—Yes; here is another. Machinery and perfected machinery is ever bringing new streams of recruits into the army of idle workmen. The typesetting machine has thrown hundreds of typesetters out of work. In agriculture each patent binder throws nearly twenty men out of work, each cotton harvester throws out thirty-eight men, each steam plow throws out twenty-one men, and so forth; in the industrial field, each riveting machine throws out twenty-one men, each grain elevator on the Mersey docks throws out thirty-one, each steam roller with patent pick throws out from eighteen to thirty-eight men, the Owen Lehr machine in the glass industry throws out all the carrying-in hands, the machinery employed in the manufacture of agricultural machinery throws out 1,555 men——

B. J.—Stop! For heaven's sake, stop!

U. S.—Keep cool; I have only just begun. The "tumbler smoother" throws out three hands; each machine in the shoe industry throws out eight men, each stone planing machine throws out seven men and hundreds of them are now being thrown out of work in the stone yards by this new invention; in the lace-making industry, the machine throws out 2,000 women; in paper-making the machine throws out 140 hands; in weaving threads the machine throws out 1,092 hands——

B. J.—Stop! Stop!

U. S.—Have you had enough?

B. J.—Guess I have.

U. S.—Some of these people, thrown out by machinery, find employment in the building of new machinery, but not all. In the production of machinery itself, there is a displacement of twenty-five per cent. of hands. Thus the sea of idle craftsmen is fed by steady and swelling streams, while it is tapped by very slim outlets. Such, Brother Jonathan, is the effect of the capitalist system of production under which the machine, instead of being owned and operated by the people for their use, as we Socialists demand, is owned by private individuals for their private profit at the cost of the people's welfare.

B. J.—Then these machines——

U. S.—Hold; I am not yet through with your first argument. Yonder lies a man murdered with a dagger in his heart. Whom would you arraign before the courts, the dagger itself or the man who drove it?

B. J.—Why, the man!

U. S.—Who is the "nuisance," who the "pest," the dagger or the murderer?

B. J.—Why, the murderer.

U. S.—Whom would you hang, the——

B. J. I give in, I give in; I made an ass of myself.

U. S.—The unemployed, aye, the "scabs" included, are the dagger wieded by the capitalist system to stab the working class with. They are the unconscious instruments of the capitalist class, and that is the criminal we should remove. The capitalists would like nothing better than to be left alone and have people wear themselves out fighting the effects of capitalist misrule. Every one, aye, the pure and simple trades unionists included, who do so much kicking against the "scab" and the unemployed, every one who does not labor to overthrow the capitalist system and rear the Co-operative Commonwealth, every one, who by pen, word or vote throws his weight into the capitalist and withholds it from the Socialist scale—such is the real criminal to-day, a foe to himself, to his family, to his country, and to mankind.

CORRESPONDENCE

[Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name will attach such name to their communications, besides their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.]

SHORT MEMORY.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—On October 19, 1907, "Neues Leben," a Socialist party paper in Chicago, warned against Robert Saltiel as a fellow who does not deserve any trust, and the State Secretary of the Socialist party in Illinois, James S. Smith, warned also against Saltiel by stating the facts. In the Chicago "Daily Socialist" of April 17, 1908, James S. Smith published under the weekly review head, "Socialism in Illinois," the announcement that Saltiel will address the German Branch of the S. P. in Staunton.

So it seems that the branding done in October, '07, is forgiven and forgotten after six months.

Onlooker.

Chicago, April 18.

PROVIDENCE UNITY CALL.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—In keeping with a resolution passed by a convention of members of the S. L. P., S. P., and Unity Society, demanding a referendum vote to be taken by both parties on the question, "Shall a unity conference be held?" Section Providence at its last meeting endorsed said resolution and instructed its organizer to take the steps necessary to bring the same before the party as prescribed by the constitution.

Sections wishing to second said resolution are requested to so notify our National Secretary and the organizer of Section Providence.

Herman Keiser,
Organizer;
Henry O'Neil,
Rec. Sec'y.

FOR THE SAKE OF TRUTH.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The Post Office Department issued on March 30, '08, a fraud order against Professor and Madame De Leon of New Haven, Conn. This seems to be the same party that came some ten years ago in conflict with the laws. The similarity of the names gave reason for confusion. I remember that in the discussion about the S. T. & L. A. in the Chicago Central Labor Union the "Anarchist" Braunschweig intended to prove that De Leon, "Professor" De Leon, was convicted as a swindler and served a term in prison, therefore could not be trusted as editor of The People, and that the S. T. & L. A. was started by a fortune-teller, etc., etc.

Most of the delegates accepted this statement without any question or doubt.

It is possible that the old lie will find new circulation.

Observer.

Chicago, Ill., April 18.

WHERE THERE'S A WILL.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Early last February I decided that as I believed firmly in the principles of working class emancipation as expounded in The Weekly People that it was my duty to do something for the paper. I started a little agitation in the shop with the result that for three months now I have gotten at least four subs a month. Any month in which I do not get two subs I shall send a dollar to the Operating Fund. The movement must be supported by its advocates.

When approaching a prospect I talk the subject earnestly and impress upon him that it is his duty to support a working class paper and learn how his class interests may be served. It is not hard to interest them—they are already interested, and I am sure that if all took a hand at this work of propaganda we would soon nullify much of the dope put out by the capitalist sheets even though they are legion.

I have roused myself and would say to all others "Wake up! and do something if you would see the Movement progress."

G. S.

St. Paul, Minn., April 20.

THE CALIFORNIA N. E. C. MEMBER ON "THE OTHER SIDE."

[The below communication was received on April 2. With the consent of the writer it has been withheld until after the N. E. C. vote on the matter was announced. The vote having been announced in the previous issue, the letter is now published.]

To the Daily and Weekly People:—I have just mailed my vote endorsing the Editor of The People for publishing the documents contained under the caption "The Other Side."

The People is, first and foremost, the official organ of the S. L. P., and, therefore, its first duty is to keep the membership posted on what is going on in the Labor Movement—in "star chamber" and out of it, whenever possible. If the circulation of The People cannot be built up without both the party membership and the reader in general being deceived and kept in ignorance, then I fear it never will be built up so long as the S. L. P. preserves its traditional honor and desire for knowledge and truth, and remains steadfast under the influence of its time-honored democracy.

It must not be forgotten by those that " wish to keep things quiet" that this matter had been aired in public print for weeks in "The Bulletin." It was high time for both members and sympathizers to learn "the other side" if every one was not to come to feel towards Editor as did Mr. Gurley. It was high time that we learned that this was not on its face a "Connolly matter," though we had been persistently told so through the columns of "The Bulletin," but that the charges of the Editor of The People were against a clerk in the I. W. W. national office, and as such could be brought before the National Board only. It was time that we all learned that this matter resolved itself into a "Connolly matter" only in so far as the documents prove that this last attack upon The People and its Editor originated from the same source (though more under cover, therefore more dangerous) that originated the several such other attacks during the last few years.

May The People always continue to throw the light into dark places, and be a bulwark against lies, cowardice and deceit.

Olive M. Johnson, member of N. E. C.
for the State of California.
Fruitvale, Cal., March 25.

A FAREWELL LETTER FROM COMRADE MACKENZIE.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Being on the eve of departure from American soil, the writer cannot refrain from sending a parting greeting to the comrades of the Socialist Labor Party. Landing Canada in 1903, I migrated to the United States in 1904, residing in the city of Rochester, N. Y., where I joined the Social Democratic Party, ignorant of the slightest knowledge of Socialism, and with the erroneous idea that Municipal Ownership was something on the way to Socialism, which idea was eradicated quickly, as the members of Local Rochester were better grounded.

I joined the Socialist party ignorant of the existence of the S. L. P., and I confess when I became aware of the fact, I was not deeply interested in "the difference," as I had sufficient to occupy me, in attempting to grasp the theory of Socialism. I often wondered what kind of a man De Leon was, that was always "slandering the S. P." and "disrupting the Labor Movement." Such was frequently the talk in headquarters, and I verily believe that the married members of Rochester Local frightened their kids to bed by declaring, "The hobgoblin De Leon would catch them"—such was their frame of mind.

Leaving Rochester, I arrived in Detroit, Mich., shortly after the formation of the Industrial Workers of the World. Coming in contact with some members who were also in the Socialist party, I joined the I. W. W. in Nov., 1905, and the Patternmakers' League having ordered the expulsion of any member who joined the I. W. W., I dropped out, though the Local declined to expel me, and since then have had the greatest pleasure in "boring from without."

Becoming acquainted with the "Weekly People" and noticing the logic of its position in supporting the revolutionary I. W. W., I came to the logical conclusion that a Socialist party, which could support a capitalist union, the A. F. of L., and deride a Socialist union must be a bogus Socialist political party, and could not represent the working class. So I dropped out of the Socialist Party and joined the Socialist Labor Party, Section Detroit, in March, 1906, an act which I have never regretted, though I had to undergo another process of enlightenment and eradicate many of the erroneous ideas absorbed from the "Appeal to Reason," etc.

Leaving Detroit in June, 1906, I arrived in Milwaukee. When in Rochester, N. Y., I often anticipated having a good time in Milwaukee, having read in The Appeal to Reason and Social Democratic Herald that Milwaukee had more Socialists than any other city in America. I also noticed their large vote, and taking into consideration my greenness, such an idea was excusable. But when I arrived in Milwaukee, another kind of a welcome was in store, as I was then a "De Leonite" and "Trautmannite."

The memory of my "good time" in Milwaukee will linger long. They put some awful stuff out as Socialism there. I heard the S. D. P. city alderman Melms on the soapbox tell an audience of the wonderful advantage of sending a letter from New York to Manila for only 2 cents postage. Even Christ was a Socialist, and the first one, too. Such is the "Milwaukee idea." Such is Bergerism. Shades of Karl Marx, what crimes are committed in thy name!

Of all the punk speakers I have heard in the Socialist Party in Minneapolis, Denver, or elsewhere, the green goods professors in Milwaukee are par excellence.

Being in Denver when the panic broke out, and the master class refusing to exploit me, I decided to "go West," and am now in 'Frisco. Here the same condition confronts me and I have reached the condition where I am ashamed to embarrass any labor skinner by asking him for a job and having to be kindly (?) and gently (?) refused. It is decidedly unkind to place "Brother Capital" in such a predicament, and un-American besides, because our "Big Brother" is visibly affected by the present crisis, don't you know, and what hurts one hurts the other of the Siamese twins. Yes, of course not.

Having been exploited in Scotland, Canada, and the United States, and having noticed of recent years the "unequal distribution of wealth," I have decided to attempt to equilibrate matters, and sail for Auckland, New Zealand, on April 14, with the anticipation of a sojourn in Australia afterwards. From the antipodes I will write to The People of the Labor Movement in that region, from the point of observation of one trained in the S. L. P. and the I. W. W.

Ye native sons of America, calm your fears; the vast hoard of wealth which this foreigner will take to the antipodes will not remove the earth from its axis. Nor will you find any reference in the Republican campaign posters in next Presidential election, to a decreased per capita, owing to a wealthy Scotchman's departure from American soil. Nor has the shipowner had to place a special guard over the safe. The writer, however, has taken with him the little store of wealth he acquired from the sound teachings of the S. L. P.

With the best wishes (in which my wife and comrade joins) to my comrades in Detroit, Milwaukee, Minneapolis and Denver, and the S. L. P. of America, I bid a fond adieu.

Robert Mackenzie.

San Francisco, April 8.

AS TO THE PROVIDENCE UNITY CALL.

To the Daily ad Weekly People:—I see in yesterday's Daily People that Section Providence, R. I., calls upon the Sections to second the motion in demanding that a referendum vote be taken on: "Shall a Unity Conference be held?"

Of course I am for unity. I believe that all true Socialists are for unity. When I voted on the N. E. C. for the unity resolution I felt conscious of voicing the sentiment of the Party. We all want unity.

But it is one thing to want a thing and quite another thing to go about getting it in the right way; and it is because I feel sure that the way proposed by Section Providence is not the right way, but, on the contrary, an almost sure way to prevent unity and defeat the very wishes of the Section itself, that I ask for space to present my views upon the matter.

The action taken by the N. E. C. was not a hasty one, and it is my opinion the method they took was the only correct one. A discussion upon the general points of agreement or disagreement cannot be conducted by a large body. It must be conducted by a small body.

The fourteen men whom the N. E. C. resolution stipulated for the conference were a large enough number to generally represent and yet small enough to do the work. After they had digested the matter, and it would not have have taken long for that number of men to do the digesting, the membership of both parties would have had something definite to pass upon. One month, or say even two, at the longest, would have sufficed for that small body to do its work and for the membership to take final action.

Compared with this the plan of Section Providence strikes me as altogether impracticable. It does not specify the number of those who are to attend. If the number is left undetermined such a gathering might result in a convention, and conventions are too large to handle such matters. Now, I would not have any one think that I am opposed to democracy, but considering the matter in the light of experience, what, let me ask, would be the first act of such a convention? Why, of course it would be the election of a committee to do this very work of digesting. Then the committee's work would have to be considered by the convention. Under what rules are the speeches to be? If short ones, then proper arguments could not be made, and if the speakers are not to be limited as to time, then it would take too long. That this is not overdrawn, any one who has had experience with mass conventions of men with strongly divergent views can testify.

But let us go a step further. Say that a convention of this kind did finally get through, the whole thing would have to be sent to a referendum vote. In that way it would take months and months, and the whole thing would be run into the ground. I don't believe the S. P., and I am sure the S. L. P. is in the same position, can afford to waste the time and money that a long convention would entail, especially when the work can be done by a small body of men.

I have other objections. The motion of Section Providence is too indefinite. Is the convention to consist of two parties only, or is that Unity Society of Providence also to be represented? Are the doors to be open to all the odds and ends that, tacking Socialist to their name, hover about the skirts of the movement?

Who is that Unity Society anyhow? I have not seen any literature from it. Nobody outside of Providence knows whom it is made up of. I know that there are many people, who are otherwise good Socialists, who remain away from the two parties, thinking that is the best way to compel them to come together. But I also know that there are a number of people who, played out both in the S. L. P. and the S. P., and who, finding that their petty schemes didn't work in either party, got out of both. Are there any such people in that "Unity Society"? If there are, and if they should be entitled to a representation, do you not realize what would be their work? They would do their utmost to prevent unity.

I have watched such people closely, and my observation has taught me this: Such people are not serving a Cause, but their own petty selves, as The People has often stated and proved. At anyrate, I think that representatives should represent something outside of themselves, and the representatives of such a "Unity Society" would be representing nothing at all. For all these reasons I consider the Providence resolution to be injudicious—it is too vague and too indefinite.

A proposition for a general vote to appoint seven members from the two parties to a Unity Conference and to submit their decision to a general vote of the membership, would be specific enough, but it can be applicable only to the S. P., because the S. L. P. has already taken its stand in favor, as everyone knows.

Julius Eck.

Hoboken, N. J., April 21.

VOLCANIC RUMBLINGS

Fulton, Ky., April 6.—To the Daily and Weekly People:—I am a Socialist born of the spirit of Socialism some fifteen months ago. I was begotten by that which is taught in the "Appeal to Reason," and feel sure that the principles of Marxian Socialism are clearly taught by that paper. I am unable to believe that the Weekly People is any more based on the pure foundation of just Socialism than that that is taught by Wayland and Warren. Yet I am sure that the Socialist Labor Party, as a party, is more democratic on the subject of unity than quite a number of our brothers, even those who pose as teachers, who are editing journals of education on Socialism.

I have watched the columns of the Weekly People very closely of late, especially those containing the very important question of unity. Very much to my sorrow, I see some of the dirtiest answers and comments made to the proposition of unity offered by the S. L. P. that I ever noticed in reply to a gentle and needful proposition. Such replies as some of my brothers have offered are simply shameful.

It matters not if some S. L. P. brothers have been much criticising the S. P.; that is no cause why we should reject the overtures of a friendly uniting under one head. At least we should be just as willing as they to try it and even more because we are in the majority. I am sure some of us have acted in the overbearing, conceited and dirty, unjust capitalist spirit exactly, and this is one of the reasons why the capitalists continue to exploit the worker. The workers are divided against themselves, and even the Socialists are. But my brother S. P.-ans, we are to blame as a party, for we have rejected the offer to unite.

I think we could do no better on this question than to impeach the National Committee of the Socialist Party and elect a committee which will keep its eyes upon principles of democracy. I am sure that every class conscious Socialist in America and in other countries is anxious for unity of action for the emancipation of all of God's poor oppressed. Men, women, and children, I am sorry over the dominant ruling Czarish spirit manifested by our national committeemen; they have acted unjustly and unwisely, and contrary to the wishes of all class conscious Socialists.

J. W. Williams.

LIGHT TURNED ON.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The Socialist party of Indiana has nominated Frank Goodman for Governor. The readers of The People, especially the readers in Indiana, may be interested in knowing who Frank Goodman is. The two following excerpts from the Eight-Hour Printer will serve to throw some light on Goodman's record. The Eight-Hour Printer is a sheet advocating craft unionism in general, the craft interests of the printers in particular, and the election of Republican tickets between times.

Here is what it says in the issue of March 28 about Frank Goodman:

"FRANK GOODMAN.

"Nominated for Governor of Indiana by Socialists.

"Frank Goodman, of Anderson, Ind., has been nominated for Governor of Indiana by the Socialist State Convention at Indianapolis. Mr. Goodman formerly resided in New Albany, where he took a prominent part in the affairs of the Socialist party, and was, a year or so ago, the nominee for Congress in that district, having made an excellent race. He was a valued member of Typographical Union No. 10 and at present holds membership in the Indianapolis Union. The Socialist party in Indiana is about 10,000 strong, and the nomination for Governor is quite an honor, and Frank's many friends in this city are certainly pleased to hear that he has been selected to lead his party in our sister state. Being a good union man and one who is beyond any doubt thoroughly interested in the welfare of the toilers, we can only wish that success may come to him."

The above is a pen picture of Frank Goodman in 1908. It is wonderful what a transformation can take place in a man in so short a space as eighteen months. Now look on this picture of the same Frank Goodman drawn by the same Eight-Hour Printer, Oct. 26, 1906:

"The Socialists met somewhere in New Albany last week and nominated candidates, headed by Frank Goodman, for Congress. We do not know what their emblem will be, but it ought to accord with the head of the ticket. We suggest that they will find a sample in a drug store window advocating a new 'bis-kit.' Of course all union workmen over the river will pull off their coats, work and vote for Goodman to secure a genoowine, blowed-in-the-bottle (Rat) representative of labor interests."

The craft union printers who were on strike in 1906 (they are still striking), especially those printers who were in charge of the Eight-Hour Printer, complained of Frank Goodman and condemned him for taking strikers' places at John P. Morton's big job office on Main street in this city.

Various printers told me that the union had got Frank a good job in a union printing office in St. Louis, but Frank, after working in that city a while, threw up his job there in a union office, returned to Louisville and took a job at Morton's, which was on strike. While Mr. Goodman was at work at Morton's having deserted his own craft, members met him at various times and tried to get him to come out again, or at least explain why he deserted them. Well, Frank told them he had a reason, and at the proper time he would explain.

I know Mr. Goodman personally, and he sure is a clever fellow. He has said to me that I should not be so severe on the fakirs in the labor movement; such severe criticism would alienate the rank and file; and besides, he wouldn't blame the misleaders very much, for all men were governed by their "material interests."

Parenthetically, when you get a chance to hear the Socialist party candidate for Governor of Indiana in his campaign, be sure to go and hear him, and ask him to explain how a fellow's "material interests" will make him run for Congress on the Socialist party ticket and preach Socialism in New Albany, Ind., while he takes a fellow-unionist's place who is on strike right across the river in Louisville. Frank can explain it all right. That is why I say he is clever.

Just ask Frank or some of his S. P. comrades how it is or what sort of environment it is that makes a man a Socialist on one side of the river and strikebreaker on the other. I don't know how Frank stands on the question of unity, but I think any one can understand how he stands on the question of "environment" and "material interests."

In a future letter it may be interesting and worth while to consider some of Mr. Goodman's "reasons" for leaving off strikebreaking and going back into Typographical No. 10 and taking a nice job as picket. The S. P. seems to be, at least in Indiana, going according to Scripture: "There shall be more rejoicing in the S. P. over one scab doing penance than over ninety-nine faithful union men who need not penance." That party has given the honor of a gubernatorial nomination to a "penitent" craft union strikebreaker.

Jas. H. Arnold.

Louisville, Ky., April 13.

LETTER-BOX

OFF-HAND ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

NO QUESTIONS WILL BE CONSIDERED THAT COME IN ANONYMOUS LETTERS. ALL LETTERS MUST CARRY A BONA FIDE SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS.

P. D., LOS ANGELES, CAL.—The capitalist class looks at everything "over the barrel of their gun"—the bank book. Hence it happens that capitalism, instead of promoting, debauches the arts and sciences.

E. F. H., TACOMA, WASH. — "Where Williams died" was by publishing his speech in "The Bulletin". Before that, he could double and twist and claim misrepresentation of what he said. After that, he was self-pinned.

E. A. M., NEW ORLEANS, LA.—When a man is aware of the fallacy of, or slippery ground upon which his opinion stands, to be told so enrages him. That explains the proverbial cruelty that has marked all religious wars. That would be our explanation of the seeming paradox of "otherwise good-hearted people watching with gusto the execution of heretics."

E. M., CANTON, O.—Now to your second question—

How could the farmer be organized to harmonize with the S. L. P. and I. W. W.? If by "farmer" is meant the hard-driven land-owning individual who understands that the jig is up with the small holder, he can be organized in the S. L. P. by joining an S. L. P. section, pledging himself to its program and working for the revolution on the civilized plane of the ballot. In the I. W. W. he could not be organized because, that being an organization of wage-earners, its constitution justly excludes him. But his S. L. P. political activity would promote the cause of the I. W. W.

Next question next week.

A. S., MILWAUKEE, WIS.—Now to your last question—

Bertelli was the Editor of "Il Proletario." He gave up the job, we are informed, because he could not stand the strain of criticism, much of which, proceeding from people unfamiliar with the mechanical conduct of a paper, was unjust. He is otherwise well spoken of.

H. N., LANSING, MICH.—Now to your last question—

Not being in the councils of any church, this office is unable to answer the question: "When it is said of the church it will do this and will do that, why does it not do it?"

L. M. G., HAMILTON, CANADA—Now to your third question—

There is no clause of the S. T. & L. A. Declaration of Principles "that *bound* anybody to vote for the S. L. P." The connection with the S. L. P. would indicate how the S. T. & L. A. members should vote.

Next question next week.

W. E., BOSTON, MASS.—Economic rent, or whatever is meant thereby, is a consequence of the private ownership of a necessary of production—land. Private ownership of necessaries of production being eliminated, and collective ownership being set in its place, there is nothing for "economic rent" to stand on, or flow from. The bottom is taken from under it, or its source dried.

D. I., BRIDGEPORT, CONN.—If Roosevelt is nominated, 10 to 1 he will be overwhelmingly elected, whoever his Democratic opponent. If he is not nominated, and either Bryan or Tom Johnson of Cleveland is the Democratic nominee, with Hearst as Vice-President, then, the chances would be 6 to 5 in favor of the Democrats.—Such, at least, are appearances.

R. A. B., HANCOCK, MICH.—Such words as "Anarchy" have to be used carefully. Exactly what is meant should exactly appear, at least from the context. "Anarchy" in its completeness means no organization. It was expressly pointed out in the "As to Politics" discussion that those of the I. W. W. who rejected political action were not strictly Anarchists in that they joined and believed in organization, and that necessarily implies central directing authority. Nevertheless, the rejection of total political action is so illogical a starting point, that it fatedly leads to the essence of Anarchy, which means disorganization. It leads to pure and simple physical force, and that fatedly must be individualistic. Read upon this subject the supplementary article in the "As to Politics." Of and by itself, physical force and dynamite are not Anarchistic methods. The Czar, therefore, and his police spies, though physical forcists, are no Anarchists.

B. S. F., CINCINNATI, O.—The victory at the polls of a party of Socialism is an impossibility, even theoretically, without the Working Class is substantially organized in integrally Industrial constituencies. So organized, the mere announcement of the political victory announces the downfall of the political State, and the Industrial State steps in, or, rather, is found in possession of the reins of government, which it then immediately uses. On the other hand, the integral organization of the Working Class in Industrial constituencies is likewise an impossibility, even theoretically, if the organization openly or veiledly (which comes down to the same thing) repudiates political action. Such an organization would be preaching the revolution with methods that read it out of the pale of civilization. Of vast use, accordingly, to the Movement is the existence of a political party, like that of the S. L. P., capable of keeping these two thoughts together, and by so much resisting the natural tendency of weak-minded to fly off the handle and become one-legged hobbyists.

G. A., NEW YORK—It is not fair to Gompers to say he is "against politics." What he is against is independent Labor politics. In this Gompers is consistent. His theory of Labor is that the same is and of right ought to be a well-treated valet of the capitalist. Consequently, in politics, as in economics, Labor is to be a dependent. That is Gompers's position when stripped of all its frills and furbelows.

E. E. B., BROOKLYN, N. Y.—A slander does not become a truth by being repeated. What the repetition of slanders does is to bring out the number of slanderers.

S. A. W., NEW YORK—That "the 'Bulletin' is more and more losing sight of the economic propaganda, and becoming more and more a political sheet" is true. It does not follow from that that The People should "turn some more light upon the 'Bulletin' with another set of 'Other Side' documents." The partisan political conduct of the "Bulletin" carries its own "Other Side." The membership need no further information. It is for them to act, if they care. Only in case the "Bulletin" should indulge again in specific falsifications against the S. L. P., as it did before, would the public be entitled to "Other Side" information, in which case some some more light will be turned upon the gentlemen, with some more "Other Side" documents.

D. W., ALBANY, N. Y.—The only two occupations in which women are not represented on list of occupations in the 1900 census is: "Soldiers and Sailors" and "Telegraph linemen."

Next question next week.

H. H., NEWARK, N. J., Notice was received on Tuesday, day of meeting.

W. E. K., CHICAGO, ILL.—Is the letter for publication?

ALL OTHERS—Wait till next week.

G. F., SPOKANE, WASH.; S. F., CHICAGO, ILL.; C. C. H., REDLANDS, CAL.; A. S. D., EL PASO, TEX.; J. O. J., BRIDGEPORT, CONN.; E. C., CHICAGO, ILL.; G. G., FALL RIVER, MASS.; C. H., PHILADELPHIA, PA.; J. S., BOSTON, MASS.—Matter received.

AGITATE! AGITATE!

Send 25 cents for package of the New Leaflets, five different kinds in the assortment. Now is the time to push the propaganda. These leaflets will be read. Try a 25 cent package.

New York Labor News Co.,
28 City Hall Place, New York.

OFFICIAL

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.
Henry Kuhn, National Secretary pro tem
28 City Hall Place.
CANADIAN S. L. P.
National Secretary, W. D. Forbes,
412 Wallington Road, London, Ont.
NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.
(The Party's literary agency.)
28 City Hall Place, N. Y. City.
Notice—For technical reasons no party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesday, 10 p. m.

N. E. C. SUB-COMMITTEE.

Regular meeting of the N. E. C. Sub-Committee was held on Wednesday, April 22nd, 1908, at 28 City Hall Place. Present: Lechner, Malmberg, Orange, Wegener, Brauckmann, Rosenberg, Hanlon, Archer. Absent: Hammer, Zimmermann, Schwartz, Hall, Ball, Kihn, Schraft. Schwartz, Hall and Zimmermann excused. Hanlon elected chairman.

Minutes of previous meeting and special meeting adopted as read.

The secretary read the financial report for four weeks as follows:

Week ending	Receipts	Expenditures
Mar. 28.	$22.50	$32.45
Apr. 4.	41.96	28.45
" 11.	50.83	25.70
" 18.	95.11	55.60

The committee elected to go over by-laws of Section Salt Lake City, reported having gone over same and found unconstitutional clauses, and recommends that following changes be made to conform to the constitution: 1. That grievance committee be elected as provided for in National Constitution; 2. That instead of combining the offices of Recording, Corresponding, Financial Secretary and Treasurer in one, the Organizer act as financial and corresponding secretary. Moved by Rosenberg, seconded by Wegener, "that report and recommendations of committee be concurred in." Carried unanimously.

Communications.

From Jaeger, Chicago, Ill., requesting that a tour be arranged for him on his return to New York. Answered and filed.

From Strach, San Antonio, Texas, sending vote on seat for convention and asking for more subscription lists. Attended to and filed.

From Stevens, Baltimore, Md., giving information regarding condition of Section, and stating that steps are being taken to organize a Jewish Branch. Filed.

From Gillhaus, Oakland, Cal., giving information regarding affairs in San Francisco. Filed.

From Keiser and Onell, Providence, R. I., giving information regarding action of Section Providence. Filed.

From Janke, Indianapolis, Ind., asking information. Filed.

From Mich. S. E. C. asking for more subscription lists. Attended to and filed.

Moved by Malmberg, seconded by Wegener, "That secretary be instructed to send out enough subscription lists to Sections to supply each member." Carried unanimously.

From Conn. S. E. C. giving information regarding misbehavior of one Tom tion Hartford having been accepted by Section N. Y. without having taken transfer from Section Hartford. Moved by Orange, seconded by Lechner, "To refer matter to Section N. Y." Carried unanimously.

From Chase, La Junta, Cal., giving general information regarding affairs in Colorado. Filed.

From Vaso Chupovitch, and Melko Meyer, Redlands, Cal., giving information regarding misbehavior of Tom. Watson and warning members to be on their guard against him. Filed.

From August Yests, Gypsum, O., sending application for member at large. Referred to Ohio S. E. C.

From Yonkers, N. Y., protesting against omissions in report of N. E. C. session for Jan. 1908, and explaining protest sent in by Yonkers a short time ago.

Moved by Lechner, seconded by Wegener, "That secretary be instructed to investigate matter and report at next meeting." Carried unanimously.

From J. A. Leach, Phoenix, Ariz., sending $12.10 for National Campaign Fund.

From Kopelman, Fargo, N. D., sending application of E. W. Hooper for member at large. Moved by Rosenberg, seconded by Wegener, "That application be accepted." Carried unanimously.

From Sullivan, Portland, Ore., sending application of V. P. Baylor, for member at large. Moved by Rosenberg seconded by Orange, "That application be accepted." Carried unanimously.

Vote on Seat for National Convention. The vote on place for holding National Convention was canvassed and shows New York to have been chosen by a plurality of 234 votes and a majority of 221 votes.

Moved by Orange, seconded by Brauckmann, "That a committee be elected to make arrangements for holding convention." Carried unanimously. Augustine and Rosenberg elected committee.

Meeting then adjourned at 10 p. m.

Max Rosenberg, Sec'y.

MAY DAY.

You cannot better celebrate the International Day of Labor than by getting one new reader for the press of the S. L. P.

TO THE SECTIONS AND MEMBERS OF THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY:

Greeting:—The N. E. C. Sub-Committee, at its regular meeting held on March 11th, considered the question of how to raise a campaign fund, to make possible an energetic and effective propaganda during the approaching national campaign. A number of suggestions were made, which finally culminated in a motion to instruct the National Secretary to issue a call and, with it, send out campaign subscription lists, urging upon the members to take in hand, at once, the collection of funds on these lists and by no means to confine their efforts to the members and friends of the Party, but to reach out to the great mass beyond, whenever and wherever possible. In order to make unnecessary the circulation of local lists, simultaneously with national lists—a method which is always productive of confusion—it was decided that the proceeds be divided into three equal parts; one part to go to the national office; one part to remain with the States Executive Committee, and the third and last part, to remain with the Sections. Isolated Sections, unattached to a state committee, will send to the national office one-half of the proceeds and retain the other half. Members-at-large, who are attached to the national office, will remit to that office the proceeds, in full. The proceeds of lists collected on by members-at-large who are attached to a State Committee to be divided in two equal parts: one part to go to the national office, the other part to be retained by the respective State Executive Committee.

Amongst the many suggestions that were made at the Sub-Committee meeting, one in particular was considered to be of value, because the method, though not applicable in every instance, has proven successful wherever conditions were such, that it could be applied, and the suggestion made was ordered to be embodied in this call. It is this:

In the City of New York there have been held, repeatedly, so-called package parties in the homes of comrades. The package party is a home entertainment, to which friends and the friends of friends are invited. The ladies each bring with them a wrapped-up package, the contents of which remain unknown, until the packages are auctioned off. A programme of music and recitation preceeds the auction, and then the auctioneer has the field. Bids are asked for and the packages are sold to the highest bidder. Much merriment is created when the packages are opened, and the strangest and most incongruous objects are brought to light by the buyers. Where this method can be applied, we urge that it be so applied. It does away with all the expense of regular entertainments and the often interminable delay connected with the winding up of such affairs. When the package party is over financial results are known and there is an end to it. You will receive subscription lists, numbered consecutively, and every State Committee and every Section must keep a record of these numbers and see to it that, at the end of this year's campaign, all lists are strictly accounted for.

We urge speedy and energetic action so that we may be enabled to put organizers in the field at an early date. The present situation is such that our agitation is bound to meet with results beneficial to the Party. Not only are we in the midst of an industrial crisis, but in other respects also, there exists a situation exceedingly favorable to S. L. P. propaganda.

For the N. E. C. Sub-Committee.
Henry Kuhn,
National Secretary, pro tem.

THE S. P. UNITY LEAGUE, N. Y.

A well attended meeting took place April 21, '08. Minutes read and accepted. A number of new members entered. Some letters were received from different locals of different cities asking information concerning The Unity League. Committee's reports well taken.

Next meeting will be held April 28, at the Clubrooms of the "Bund" 196 East Broadway. Members are requested to attend not later than 8 p. m.

Those in favor of UNITY between the two Socialist parties of America are cordially invited to the meeting.

R. Brody, Sec'y.

OPERATING FUND.

Push the agitation, comrades, and friends, and make unnecessary the call for this fund, but you cannot ignore both: revenue is required, and it must come, either as the result of propaganda work or by donation. We have some pressing obligations to meet. Help us meet them. Since last week we have received the following:

F. Fellermann, Hartford, Conn.	$8.00
A. C. Wirtz, Barstow, Cal.	2.00
T. P. Guarnier, New York	2.00
S. L. P. Branch, Imperial, Pa.	2.00
C. J. Smith, Salineville, O.	.25
J. J. Murphy, New London, Conn.	$ 1.00
P. Merquelin, Plainfield, N. J.	3.00
O. Ruckser, W. Haven, Conn.	1.00
O. J. Hughes, B'klyn N. Y.	1.00
J. Kenny, No. Andover, Mass.	1.00
S. L. P. Section, San Pedro Cal.	4.00
A. Rosenthal, Brooklyn, N. Y.	$ 1.00
John Sweeney, Roxbury, Mass.	1.00
F. Bohmbach, Jamaica Plain, Mass.	1.00
R. Richardson, Rochester, Pa.	.85
J. Bobinsky, Chicago, Ill.	.50
With Pleasure, On the Road $	1.00
E. Hultberg, Brookline, Mass.	2.00
G. Hasseler, Detroit, Mich.	1.00
H. Kreft, " "	1.00
Dr. Eva Katzman, New York	3.00
G. F. Spettel, St. Paul, Minn.	3.00
J. Mann., Chicago, Ill.	1.00
W. S. and D. B. Fund, Branch 40, Detroit, Mich.	1.00
C. Vollmer, New York	1.00
Total	$ 43.60
Previously acknowledged	2,075.26
Grand total	$2,118.86

GERMAN PARTY ORGAN OPERATING FUND.

Received up to date:

Fred. Witte, Newport, R. I.	$ 1.00
Sec. Stonington Conn. S. L. P.	15.00
Hy. Piper, Elyria, O.	1.00
W. F. Rohloff, Buffalo, N. Y.	1.00
H. Barnowsky, Cleveland, O.	1.00
Theo. Meyer, Baltimore, Md.	1.00
R. Koeppel, Cleveland, O.	1.00
Christ Holms, " "	1.00
Section Utica, N. Y.	8.00
Jos. Mueller, Socorro, N. M.	1.00
Gust. Unger, Brooklyn, N. Y.	.50
Franz Till, St. Louis, Mo.	.25
Section Louisville, Ky.	7.50
Karl Spahr, San Antonio, Tex	1.20
J. Guttmann, Jacobs Creek, Pa.	1.00
Total	$41.45

Comrades: In a circular letter which we have sent out to the Sections we have set forth that the further continuation and existence of our German Party Organ depends upon the possibility of paying off, within three months, an old debt of $600. All details have been explained in the circular sent out. For the last four years we have not molested the general party membership for any financial aid. Whenever we needed some funds we have appealed to the German party organizations exclusively. But pressing circumstances force us to extend this appeal now to the general party membership. If every comrade does a little towards this fund the task of raising these $600 will be an easy one. The Sections and comrades always have responded nobly to any call from the party institutions for help. We realize that this is not a very opportune time for our call but we see no other way but this appeal. Quick action is imperative. Send all contributions either direct to the SOCIALISTISCHE ARBEITER-ZEITUNG, 310 CHAMPLAIN AVE., CLEVELAND, O., or to Comrade P. C. CHRISTIANSEN, 2517 SCRANTON ROAD, CLEVELAND, O.

Appeal indorsed by the N. E. C. Sub-Committee.

The German Party Press Publication Committee, Section Cleveland, O., S. L. P.

PRACTICAL INSTRUCTION.

The following five pamphlets will give the reader the ground work of the principles and tactics of the Socialist movement:

1. Socialism.
2. What Means This Strike?
3. Reform or Revolution.
4. Burning Question of Trades Unionism.
5. Socialism Versus Anarchism.

The lot with "Course of Reading" catalogue sent for 25 cents.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.,
28 City Hall Place,
New York City.

STIRRING TIMES

Workingmen of New York!

International Labor Day this year finds the American Wing of the Great Army of Labor with serious work confronting it.

During the past year, as ever before, the Socialist Labor Party has pointed out to the American Working Class, as its physical and material forces permitted, that its already precarious enough condition has a tendency under present day society to become worse and worse.

To-day American Capitalism has exposed its own inherent rottenness so that even the simplest worker must feel, if he cannot see or learn otherwise, that Capitalism means for him misery and deprivation.

Russian Czarism would smother the Revolution, American Czarism would smother Revolutionary Socialism and Unionism if it could.

The Socialist Labor Party calls upon you to join with it in the celebration of International Labor Day at Webster Hall, 11th St., near 3rd Ave., Friday, May 1st, at 8 p. m., for the two-fold purpose of instilling into the minds of the workers the fact that Capitalism must go if they desire to be free; and the necessity of organizing under the banner of the Industrial Workers of the World, while at the same time proclaiming their rights through the political ballot of the Socialist Labor Party, if they want to be in a position to rebuke any and all attacks of the master class upon the meager rights they, the workers, may possess.

Therefore, fellow workers, attend this meeting en masse, and hear the addresses of the following speakers:

Daniel De Leon, James T. Hunter; Rudolph Katz, of Paterson, N. J., and Ernest Oatley of Plainville, N. J.

ATTENTION, GREATER BOSTON!

A package party will be held at the home of George Nelson, 9 Wave avenue, Savin Hill, Dorchester, SATURDAY evening, May 9, at 8 o'clock. Members, sympathizers, their wives and lady friends are invited to attend. Music, songs, recitations and refreshment will be served, after which the packages brought by the women folks will be auctioned off. The proceeds will be divided between Section Boston and the Party Press Operating Fund.

Take any Dorchester avenue car; get off at Savin Hill avenue.

COMMITTEE.

OHIO STATE CONVENTION.

The state convention of the Socialist Labor Party of Ohio, will convene at 10 o'clock a. m., Memorial Day (May 30), at 111½ South High street, Columbus, Ohio.

The delegates will gather in the same building where we met last year. Comrades Oscar Freer and Emil Baer have made all arrangements and have notified the State Executive Committee to that effect. Any one wishing to know anything about arrangements can write to either comrade, 240 North Third street, Columbus, Ohio.

We hope to see a good number at the Convention.

Fraternally,
Ohio S. E. C.

NEWARK MAY DAY MEETING.

A first of May mass meeting will be held FRIDAY, May 1st, at 8 p. m., at Debato's Hall, 235 Eighth avenue, near Clifton avenue, Newark, N. J., under the auspices of Section Essex County, S. L. P., and the Italian and Hungarian Federation.

The meeting will be addressed by speakers of English, Italian and Hungarian languages.

HERMAN HARTUNG,
Organized Section Essex County.

HARTFORD, ATTENTION!

Under the auspices of progressive labor organizations the International Labor Day will be celebrated on SATURDAY, May 2, 8 p. m., at S. L. P. Hall, 34 Elm street. Edmund Seidel, of New York, will address the meeting. Admission free.

On SUNDAY, May 3, there will be a public meeting held at the same place at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. The same speaker will speak on "The Perversion of Morality and the Suppression of Freedom." All are welcome.

MILWAUKEE, ATTENTION!

A Grand May Day Celebration and Ball, arranged by Section Milwaukee, S. L. P., will be held SATURDAY evening, May 2nd, at the Freie Gemeinde Hall, 262 Fourth street. Short addresses will be delivered in various languages. Speechmaking will be followed by a ball. Good music has been provided for. Comrades and sympathizers are hereby urged to do their utmost to make this a grand success. All workingmen are cordially invited to attend and celebrate Labor's Day. A pleasant evening is assured to all who attend. Tickets in advance 10 cents; at the door 15 cents.

THE WILLING WORKERS

THEY KEEP DOING THEIR SHARE, NO MATTER WHAT OTHERS MAY NOT DO.

For the week ending April 24th, we received 115 subs to the Weekly People and 33 mail subscriptions to the Daily People, a total of 148 for the week.

Those sending five or more were: H. D. Froehlich, St. Louis, Mo., 10; J. Breuer, Hartford, Conn., 6; G. F. Sherwood, St. Paul, Minn., 7. Others sent as follows: W. Sullivan, Portland, Ore., 4; R. W. Stevens, Baltimore, 3; T. Grobuski, Lansing, Mich., 3; M. J. Clark, Paducah, Ky., 3; H. Gunn, Schenectady, N. Y., 3; F. Oatley, Fall River, Mass., 3; C. A. M. Bock, San Francisco, 3; A. Gillhaus, San Francisco, 4; L. C. Haller, Los Angeles, Cal., 5; M. Stodel, New Haven, Conn., 3; H. E. Long, San Francisco, 2; W. Castleman, Omaha, Neb., 2; D. G. O'Hanrahan, Seattle, Wash., 2; G. Hasseler, Detroit, Mich., 2; G. H. Campbell, Winona, Minn., 2; H. Johnson, St. Paul, Minn., 2; F. A. Uhl, Pittsburg, Pa., 2; K. Georgevitch, Paterson, N. J., 4; E. Feldman, New York, 2; 18th and 20th A. D.'s, New York, 2; J. Lutkenhaus, New York, 2; F. Brown, Cleveland, O., 2.

By states the Weekly People subs were: Cal., 15; Colo., 2; Conn., 10; Ill., 1; Kan., 1, Ky., 3; La., 1; Md., 2; Mass., 9; Mich., 9; Minn., 11; Mo., 10; Neb., 2; N. H., 1; N. J., 2; N. Y., 15; Ohio, 7; Ore., 5; Pa., 1; Utah, 1; W. Va., 1; Wash., 5; Foreign, 1.

Prepaid card orders: Denver, Colo., $10; St. Paul, Minn., $5; Fullerton, Pa., $5; New Bedford, Mass., $3; Elma, Wash., $2.

It will be noticed that twenty-four persons sent in 81 subs, or more than one half of the total received. Again there are States having S. L. P. organization, not represented on the list. You can do better than this—you know it and we know it. Join the Active Brigade and hustle in the subs.

Labor News orders were better last week. Spokane, Wash., $15.50; San Francisco., Cal., $19.50; Buffalo, N. Y., $2.95; Denver, Colo., $3; Pueblo, Colo., $1; Newport News, Va., $2.20; Rochester, Pa., $2.10; Cleveland, O., $2.45; New York, $6.40; Chattaroy, Wash., $2; Lynn, Mass., $1.55; San Antonio, Tex., $1; Lansing, Mich., $1.20; Canal Zone, $4.70; Chicago, $2.40.

The pamphlet on "Unity" is ready for delivery. The next pamphlet to come out is Bebel's speech on Assassinations and Socialism. Join the Active Brigade and get these pamphlets into the hands of workingmen.

CHILDREN'S HOUR

Dear Big and Little Comrades:

From time to time I am asked why "Children's Hour" has not appeared lately in the Weekly People. It certainly is pleasant to know that our friends are inquiring for us, as it shows how necessary our department is. It further shows how much more valuable to our Cause such work would be, if more of your grown-ups who are interested enough in the work would lend a hand.

One or two swallows do not make a summer; neither can one or two workers produce a "Children's Hour" worthy of the needs, nor a People, such as the working class have been getting. We must have co-operation.

We are pleased to see that other Socialist papers are also taking notice of our plan. *Wilshire's* are promising to have a Children's Page, as well as *The Worker*, or *Socialist*.

The reason given me why the Weekly People has not been keeping up our little department is that "there is no space." We know that every square inch of our People is very valuable. So, dearies, if you wish to see our "Children's Hour" in the Weekly, we and our friends must work to make it so good that it will compare so well with the other work in The People that there will be no reason to leave us little people out. I agree with those who have either spoken or written to me about it, that the taking out of our page from the Weekly is greatly crippling our work with outsiders, but again I repeat that the only way out is to "fall to" and help make it worth while.

Perhaps some day Aunt Annetta will be honored by having interested some one better qualified than she to take up her work, which she has done and will continue to do only so long as there is no one willing to do it better. So, dearies, from Texas or Arizona or elsewhere, come along with your promised compositions. If you can not afford the Sunday People besides the Weekly, Aunt Annetta will personally mail you a copy containing your compositions.

But remember that the great responsibility in the success or failure of our work lies with yourselves, so

"Let us then be up and doing,
With a heart for any fate,
Still achieving, still pursuing,
Learn to labor and to wait."

Lovingly,
AUNT ANNETTA.

THOUGHTS.

The human race is divided into two classes; those who go ahead and do something, and those who sit and inquire why wasn't it done the other way?"—*Oliver Wendell Holmes.*

You are thousands, but you should have one ear—to hear the right word; one mouth—to utter the right word; one soul and one will should animate and move you.

THE MISTAKEN TOAD.

A small toad woke, one morn in spring,
Brushed back his hair and tried to sing.

He felt the world was all his own,
And swelled and swelled in flesh and bone.

Though his conceit was purely vain,
The fault arose from his small brain,

Which only grasped part of the plan,
By which is ruled Immortal Man.

It chanced a band played loud that day;
A coach and four dashed on its way;

A donkey brayed; a train rushed by;
A cannon boomed; a hound gave cry;

The thunder rolled; the lightning flashed;
The sun withdrew from view, abashed.

The toad sprong up and gave a shout:
"Oh, what a time! 'cause I've come out!"

I. J. POTTER, in *The Smart Set.*

WHAT A DIFFERENCE!

It was noon. The sun had already begun to feel hot. The birds were chattering, scolding or singing.

The woods were not yet dressed in their best. But they had begun to lay out their clothes, and the peep Johnny could get at them was very promising.

The dogwood almost barked at him and the crocuses smiled at him.

Since early in the morning John, Elsie, Lillian and Tom, had been playing, running and climbing in the woods. They had followed the rabbits, the woodchucks, and many other fur and feathered friends until their legs refused to carry them any further.

"Ah, Mamma," they cried, "we did not mean to be late for lunch, but really the woods were so grand, and the fun too, that we forgot all about lunch. Besides, we're too tired to eat now, anyway." And so they threw themselves on the new, fresh grass in the back-yard forest.

"Come, come, children, such a fine lunch to be spoiled."

In the city the noon whistle blew. The factory machinery stopped; hundreds of busy hands stopped too. A grab for coats and hats and the greatest hustling and pushing and crowding and running home—for what?

Little Rebecca, although thirteen, looked no more than nine. For three years Becky had heard that factory whistle. For she lived "down" there on Avenue C, near the big cigar factory, so that she wouldn't have carfare to pay going to and from work.

It had been a long dreary morning to her. She was so tired, somehow or other, that she couldn't make more than four dozen cigarettes.

The nicotine of the tobacco was always bad, but this morning Becky could hardly breathe. Perhaps she was thinking of her babyhood days when she spent her spring mornings on the prairies hunting crocuses. That was why she felt the nasty nicotine more strongly on her lungs.

Becky got home, 'way up on the fifth floor, unlocked the door and found her two little sisters, four and six, asleep in the sunshine that very kindly streamed in at noon through the one window that opened out on the back.

"Poor little babies," she said; "they were so lonely. How my heart aches until I come back and find that they have not set fire to themselves or hurt themselves some other way. Oh, Mamma, why did you leave us?"

Two hot tears fell, one after the other, upon May's cheek, and she woke with a start. She began to tell her older sister all about the funny things that she and Fanny did during the morning.

Becky hurried up, unlocked the breadbox, and gave each a piece. "This is so dry," complained the little four-year-old Fanny. "I'd love to have some milk."

"Wait, Papa says we can have some milk some day," said wise little May. "Bread costs so much Papa can't afford anything else this week, I know." And she nodded her litle curly head knowinly.

Becky kissed her and turned away. "Oh, God," she sighed, "can't you find any more great men like Moses to free us poor wage slaves? I don't see that we are any betetr off than the poor Israelites who slaved for the Pharaohs. But then that man on the street corner told us last night that the Working Class must free themselves. How? Oh, how?" The tired little head turned on the tired little arms and was soon far away in dreamland.

Becky was sure the meadow lark never sang so loud and clear before. Kee-kee-kee-kee—kee-kee-kee-le-koo-oo—

"Becky, Becky, dear, don't you hear the whistle?" and May gently shook the dreaming Becky once again.

She rose, hastily kissed the two children and ran back to work, leaving the meadow lark to sing until the Working Class all unite and free themselves from the tyranny of Capitalism.

Then when the workers establish the Co-operative Commonwealth, or Socialist form of government, then parents will not leave their little ones, children will romp and play and learn instead of being dwarfed by overwork and hunger.

So, dearies, let us all put our shoulder to the wheel. One! two!! three!!!—

MILWAUKEE LETTER.

(Continued from page 4.)

ter a local victory, and then dwell forever in the land of milk and honey.

The Social Democrats spent something like $6,000 in their campaign. Part of this money, probably the greatest part, was simply money thrown away. The manner it was spent would do credit to a party of capitalism. Much went to the large daily papers to pay for the poster type advertisements.

The campaign also had its humurous side. Mr. Berger was accused by Mr. Rose of pocketing the monies of the party. Not understanding Socialism, our Mayor elect was not able to attack the Social Democrats with argument. Instead he dragged the leaders of the party through the mud and instituted a campaign of personal abuse. Of course Rose was wrong in his criticism of Berger. But let it be a lesson to Mr. Berger not to indulge in any misrepresentations and villifications of the Socialist Labor Party and of the Industrial Workers of the World. Mr. Berger should know from personal experience how bad a feeling such conduct creates. We sincerely hope that he has profited by his recent experience; even then the last election will have been conducive of some good.

H. B.

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